The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1873. NUMBER 335.

...ION SALES.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SPECIAL SALE.

...ons, Buggies,
...ss & Democrat Wagons,
...e and Single Harness,
AT AUCTION,
...DAY, July 22, at 10 o'clock, at 15 ...East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...RE-PROOF SAFES,
...H SINGLE AND DOUBLE DOORS,
...T AUCTION,
...esday, July 22, at 10 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
...and 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...at Auction Sale
OF
... Residence Lots
IN
...YDE PARK,
...ing on Colfax, Vincennes, ...ell, Charles, McChestny, ...ey, Evans, and Cottage ...-avs., between Sixty-fifth ...ixty-sixth-sts.,
...EDNESDAY, July 23, 1873,
At 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.,
...Wm. A. Butters & Co.
...15 & 17 East Randolph-st.
...e lots are finely situated, be... Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth... ...outh of the Great South Park ...ccessible by TWENTY DUM... ...RAINS to and from the city ...day, and only two blocks each ...rom depots. ...houses already built and oc... ...d. The streets are finely ...d, ground high and dry in every ...ct. First-class property. ...s, $50 cash, $50 90 days with... ...terest, balance 1 and 2 years, ...st at 8 per cent. Title unques... ...le. Plats now ready. For particulars see JACOB WEIL, ...corner Dearborn and Madi... ...or
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...LE OF DRY GOODS
...hursday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
...17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...USTEES' SALE
OF
...SIDENCE LOTS
On Wabash-av.

9	161	25	WABASH AVE.	25	10	161
8		25		25	11	
7		25		25	12	
6		25		25	13	
5		25		25	14	
4		25		25	15	
3		25		25	16	
2		25		25	17	
1	161	31		31	18	161

...59th ST.

...RIDAY, JULY 25, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
...5 AND 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.
...to the property is perfect. Sale peremptory, ...f the Trustees. For particulars of terms see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...CHIGAN-AV.
PROPERTY
...T AUCTION,
...N FRIDAY, JULY 25,
AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.,
...& 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.
...all sell, without reserve, the north 40 ...Lot 25, in Spring's Subdivision of ...22, Town 39, R. 14. ...roperty is situated on the east side ...igan-av., between Fourteenth and ...h-sts. ...erfect, free of incumbrance. Terms: ...on day of sale, 1-6 in 30 days, 1-3 in ...1-3 in two years, with interest at 8...
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

...LAR AUCTION SALES.
...TUESDAY, July 22, at 9½ a.m., of
...Goods, Hats and Caps,
...med Hats, Notions, &c.
...WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 9½ a. m.,
...OTS, SHOES,
AND
...SLIPPERS.
...THURSDAY, July 24, at 9½ a. m.,
...INE ASSORTMENT
... and Top Buggies
AND
...MOCRAT WAGONS,
To close a Partnership.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...SPECIAL SALE OF
...KERY & GLASSWARE
AT AUCTION.
...tes of W. G. Crockery. ...ks of Flint Glassware. ...ntire contents of Household Furniture ...welling, on ...day, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

LADIES' GOODS.

...ntil July 31,

...moving to my New Store, 34 Wash...-st. (between State-st. and Wabash-...) ...will offer

...00 Yards Real and Imitation ...Laces, at half price.
...Pieces Gimps and Fringes, ...black and colored.
...Gross Buttons, black, colored, ...or metal, at YOUR OWN PRICE, including a large vari...ty of Ornaments and Loops.
...ted Embroideries, of every ...description.
...gains in White Embroideries, ...full pieces and remnants.
...ne line Linen Collars & Cuffs.
...ons of every quality and ...width, at prices which will ...tempt the closest buyer.
...ME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.
...MENDELSON,
Madison-st., cor. Franklin.

FINANCIAL.

...E PRAIRIE STATE
LOAN & TRUST CO.
...estSideSavingsBank
...00 W. Washington-st., cor. Desplaines.
...id Up Capital, - - $150,000.
...rplus, - - - - 35,000.
...erest at the rate of 6 per cent per an... will be paid for Deposits in the Savings ...rtment for each calendar month the ...y has been on deposit. All Deposits ...ble on demand.
...AS. W. SCOVILLE, President.
...M. AVERY, Vice-President.
...B. MEYER, Cashier.

TRUSTEES.

...M. AVERY, WM. SLADE,
...W. GATES, C. E. CULVER,
...JOHN J. BORLAND, WM. REINHART,
...CRONKHITE, JAS. W. SCOVILLE,
C. B. MEYER.

COOK COUNTY
...AVINGS BANK,
...08 Washington-st.,
...theast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
...17 Milwaukee-av.
...ectors—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, ...Taylor, Henry E. Parson, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bou..., ...B. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.
...ONEY can be drawn at any time, ...interest at the rate of 6 per cent ...annum on all sums deposited one ...re full months.
...Sale—National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago.
...of stock for less than cost, as the party is ...small. Apply to THOMAS PARKER, Room 11 Reaper Block.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

...PINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF ...LAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE
JUST ISSUED,
...E AUGUST NUMBER,
WITH
...EROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
CONTENTS:
...E NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by ...y the Rhine. II. The Two Chickens. Illus... ...By Edward Strahan.
...E HOME IN THE TYROL. Chapters 7 and 8. ...By Margaret Howitt.
...E CHURCH STEPS. Chapters 1-5. By Sa... ...C. Hallowell.
...D JAPAN. By W. E. Griffis.
...'S QUEST. By Charles Warren Stoddard.
...EDDINGS.
...PARKS. By Reginald Wynford.
...ES AMONG THE FRUITS AND FLOW... OF THE TROPICS. Two Papers. I. By ...E. Pendge.
...NCESS OF THULE. Chapters 12 and 13. By ...Black, author of "The Strange Adven... of a Phaeton."
...By its Aniel Prokop.
...ES OF GHOST-LAND. By Lucy H. Hooper.
...NOON. By Emma Lazarus.
...MONTHLY GOSSIP:—Washington's Birth... in 1873; Vicissitudes in High Life; A Glass of ...Madeira; At a Matinee; A Monologue; Notes. ...ATURE OF THE DAY.

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...number, with Special and very Liberal Pre... ...d Club Rates, mailed, postage paid, to any ...receipt of 20 cents.
...B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

...DRICH'S STEAMERS
...ne, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, ...ays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excur... Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave un... p. m.
...rand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, ...g Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, ...ays excepted, 7 p. m,
...Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 ... Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 ...
...reen Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and ...day at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to ...anaba.

...OR BUFFALO,
And Intermediate Points.
...r Line steamer JAPAN, Capt. McDougal, ...dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, July 21, at ...
...n Transportation Company's steamer IDAHO, ...Penny, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., ...July 23, at 7 p. m.
...Steamboat Co.'s steamer ST. LOUIS, Capt. ...leaves dock at Randolph-st. bridge, Wednes... ...23, at 7 p. m.
...and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., ...
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

HOTELS.

...arnum's Hotel,
...way, corner Twentieth-st., New York.
...Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is ...all modern improvements and conveniences. ...suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath ...Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in ... to all the Places of Amusement and Dry ... Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years ...the management of Barnum's Hotel, Bal... ...to department in the management of ...be pleased to see his old friends and ... The other departments of the house are ...management of I. R. GREEN, formerly of ...of New York, and FREEMAN and ...BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ...AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
BARNUM & GREEN.

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Warren Range
First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
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BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

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JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
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STEWART STOVES.
1873 Pattern.
FOR SALE BY FULLER WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.
Also a full assortment of Stoves.

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HEATING FURNACES!
"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.
These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Overy 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY
THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies.. 2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies...$5.00
Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

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STEAM HEATING,
In all its branches, and Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.
SAM'L I. POPE & CO.,
87 & 89 West Lake-st.

PAGING MACHINES.

PAGING
AND
NUMBERING MACHINES
MANUFACTURED BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

LIGHT RAILS.

LIGHT RAILS.
We have in stock and are receiving large consignments of 8 and 12 pound T Rails, which we offer at low prices for a few days. We can also furnish any light Rails up to 35 lbs., on short notice.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Wholesale Iron Merchants, 80, 82 and 84 Michigan-av.

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$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
First-Class Central Property.
I am authorized to offer for sale, for a short time, the 40x110-foot lot on the corner of Dearborn-st. and Calhoun-place, being on the east side of Dearborn-st. between Washington and Madison-sts.
THOMAS LYMAN, Room 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
An excellent Farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, twenty-two miles from Chicago. This farm can be conveniently divided into two or more farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property, in whole or in part. Inquire of JONAS HUTCHINSON, At Manufacturers' National Bank.

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J. M. W. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Stationery Specialties.
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WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 137 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between E. J. Houghton and F. E. Sage, under the firm name of Sage & Houghton is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. E. SAGE.
E. J. HOUGHTON.
Chicago, July 10, 1873.
P. S.—All outstanding accounts to be settled by F. E. SAGE.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the business relations which at one time existed between the undersigned and Archibald McAllister, and which we conducted under the name of C. C. Butts & Co., were discontinued and ceased to have any existence on the 16th day of June, 1873.
C. C. BUTTS.
DEWITT C. BUTTS.

FOREIGN.

Four of the Spanish Provinces Proclaimed Independent Cantons.

Capture of the City of Igulada by the Carlists.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 20.—The provinces of Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, and Caledonia have proclaimed themselves independent Cantons in anticipation of the adoption of the new Federal constitution. The declarations of independence were issued at Seville, Cadiz, and Barcelona.

A Republican volunteer has shut himself up in the powder magazine at Estella, and threatened to blow it up rather than surrender to the Carlists.

BAYONNE, July 20.—Don Carlos is at Grurito, in Navarre, about 20 miles north of Pampeluna.

Fighting was resumed on Friday at Igualada. The Carlists had entrenched themselves in the suburbs, and expected the town to surrender unless speedily relieved.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, July 20.—Reports regarding the battle at Igualada on Friday vary greatly according as they came from Madrid and Government sources, or by Carlist channels through Perpignan. All agree that the place was attacked by the united Carlist columns under Prince Alphonse, and that there was desperate fighting for eighteen hours. One part of the population assisted in the defense, and the other part sympathized with the Carlists.

Madrid reports state the result both ways, but a circumstantial account by way of Perpignan says the place was captured by the Carlists with one thousand prisoners, four cannons, and two thousand stand of small arms.

PERPIGNAN, July 20.—The Carlists have captured Igualada, with 150 prisoners.

The members of the new Ministry were presented to the Cortes to-day. The following is the official list, in which there are some changes from the one telegraphed yesterday: N. Salmeron, President; Fernando Gonzalez, Minister of Finance; Senor Solor, Minister of State; Senor Rodriguez, Minister of Justice; Gen. Gonzalez, Minister of War; Senor Maizonave, Minister of the Interior; Senor Oviedo, Minister of Marine; Senor Palanca, Minister of the Colonies; Senor Gondalez, Minister of Public Works. President Salmeron made a statement of his policy, which he said would be in favor of a federal republic, and in no way reactionary. He regretted the revolutionary declarations of the Cantons, and declared it would be the Government's duty to suppress demagogues as well as Carlists.

Senor Castelar will probably be elected President of the Cortes, although Gil Devez is put forward as the candidate of the new Government. It is reported that the Radicals will support the Republican policy of order.

The troops of the garrison serenaded Gen. Gonzalez last night. A deputation, consisting of members of the Cortes, Generals, and other officers of the army and Government, waited upon him, and congratulated him on his remaining in office.

The Civil guard is to be increased to 40,000 men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 20.—Parliament will be prorogued the first week in August.

Samuel Wilberforce, D. D., Bishop of Winchester, fell from his horse yesterday and was killed. He was riding with Earl Granville from Leatherhead to Lord Gower's country-seat, where Gladstone awaited him. The horse was going at full speed at the time the Bishop fell. His neck was broken, and death was instantaneous.

The master-builders have accepted terms of compromise with the journeymen. The masons have not yet come to an agreement.

LONDON, July 20.—Lord Westbury, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, died to-day, aged 73.

LONDON, July 20.—The masters have agreed to the demand of the journeymen masons, and, as expected, a strike has been averted.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 20.—The Chinese laborers on the estates are getting dissatisfied with being paid in paper money. They contracted for their wages to be paid in silver, and unless the planters fulfill their agreement disturbances are likely to occur.

THE CHOLERA.

Latest Reports Concerning the Disease—Its Fearful Ravages in Mt. Vernon, Ind.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Three deaths were reported this forenoon during the hours the health office remained open.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 20.—A *Journal* special from Mt. Vernon states that there is little, if any, change in the cholera symptoms since yesterday. Several new cases have been reported, and six deaths have occurred in the city and three near the suburbs. More than one-half of the population have left town, many hundreds of them coming to this city, and others are now preparing to leave unless a favorable change occurs immediately. No pretense of business has been made for several days, and the city has a most gloomy appearance. Physicians have arrived from several of the surrounding towns and are rending all assistance in their power. Among the deaths to-day were Dr. Malsedorf, a young German physician of much promise, who has since the appearance of the epidemic been most active in his efforts in behalf of the sick and dying, and John Woody and two daughters. The latter were the last of a family of ten who have within the week been cut down by the terrible disease. It has occurred in three distinct cases that four deaths have occurred in a single family, in one instance leaving but one living; but there has been no case equaling in sadness this one. An appeal has been made to this city for physicians and nurses, those already there being worked down. The work of disinfecting is still in progress.

During last week six deaths from cholera occurred in Evansville, and two new cases were reported to-day, but no deaths.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—Three convicts have died of cholera since the last report: David Nichols, of Cuyahoga County; William Cannon, from Hickaway County; and Patrick Mallory, from Cincinnati. Mallory had been in prison only about three weeks. The first death in the city from cholera occurred to-day.

[By Mail.]

Mt. Vernon, Ind., (July 17) Dispatch to the Evansville Journal.

The rise and progress of the cholera in this town for a week or so is so singularly alarming that the dread of the citizens amounts to a panic. The universal horror of all, it seems to carry on its ravages as malignantly as the genuine type of Asiatic cholera, while it operates with far more fatal effect than the worst epidemic of small-pox ever known. Citizens not usually given to excitement or unnecessary alarm, are fleeing before it, while business is prostrate before the disease. Fifteen families to-day abandoned their homes, while the departure of others previously has almost depopulated the place. Several merchants have closed their stores, and scarcely any transactions, except in the drug line, are reported at any of the business houses. The *Republican* and *Democrat* were compelled to make their issue on a half-sheet.

To-day, in the morning, it was believed that the disease had reached its height, and must subside, but before noon new cases were reported in quick succession, and this evening the prospect of its abatement looks gloomy. It is difficult to obtain the exact number of cases, as the physicians have no time to be interviewed, and have had scarcely any rest for two weeks. Not one of them, however, has deserted his post. One paper, the *Democrat*, states that there were 9 deaths on Friday, 8 on Saturday, 6 on Sunday, and 5 on Monday, making an average death-rate of 40 per week. The *Republican* puts the number of deaths for the week, ending Wednesday, at 30. The high and healthy portion of the town has so far escaped the ravages of the plague, but that portion lying along Mill Creek and Belleville has been visited with the scourge in its most fatal character. The Board of Health has issued a proclamation, ordering all matter likely to increase or spread the disease to be at once removed, under penalty of the law.

The Sanitary Committees appointed for each ward have issued stringent sanitary orders, and every precaution of this sort known to modern science has been taken. Every disinfectant has been used in all parts of the city, but seemingly with little effect.

Birmingham, Ala. (July 15), Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

. . . . Cholera broke out with fatal virulence. As usual, the negroes suffered most, and, although they died by the scores, the wiseacres declared there was no cholera in the place. Then a straggling force of men was put to work at some of the nastiest ditches, but it was too late; the disease broke out everywhere, and would yield to no treatment. The Board of Health attempted some measures, but all organized movements failed. The people were too new to each other for concerted movements. The poorer classes were scattered and unknown, and they were frequently at the point of death before they sought medical relief; so they died by scores, and the people fled from the place by hundreds. The physicians were earnest, energetic and faithful; they were ready at all hours to go wherever they were called, although by far the greater number of their cases were charity patients. This continued for two weeks or more, the mortality sometimes increasing, sometimes falling; now two or three deaths a day, now seven or eight, with a steadily decreasing population.

The most hopeful began to despond. Men who had before chafed each other about the cholera scare began themselves to be infected. Then, too, the disease assumed a new phase. Instead of being preceded by a diarrhea for a day or longer, it developed almost in an hour the worst features of genuine cholera. People died in apparent health, and rested that night in a coffin. Business was suspended and the streets deserted. It became difficult to find men to dig the graves or take the bodies to them. Nearly the whole population became affected. Of course they didn't all have the cholera, but the malaria seemed to enter into everybody's system with greater or less activity. Whether it was that the best and truest men remained, or whether there is that residuum of unselfishness and true heroism in each human heart, I don't know; but certainly the noble work done here in the last ten days would dispel from any mind the belief that the Samaritans were an extinct people. Where a month ago all was jealousy and dissension, now is a generous rivalry in the work of aiding the sick. No one, however poor, but has nurses and medical attention, and that, too, when the physicians can scarcely stagger to their work, so worn out are they from their long and unrested labors. They are the true knights-errant of our time. Colonel Powell stands his ground nobly. His friends beg him to leave, and, though wealthy and without a kinsman in the place, he refuses to desert it. God knows how soon we shall seen the end. Three days ago the plague seemed almost passed away; for the twenty-four hours ending last night, July 14, there were reported thirteen deaths in a population not now numbering more than six hundred souls.

Murfreesboro (Tenn.) Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.

We have had about forty-two deaths in town since the appearance of the cholera, thirty-nine of which were negroes. There have died in the county, outside of corporation limits, about twenty-five, mostly negroes. The disease has, at present writing, disappeared from town, but we hear of several cases in the country.

From the Carlisle (Ky.) Mercury, July 18.

Up to yesterday morning there were seven deaths from cholera at Millersburg, with two cases that it was thought would recover. All the victims were negroes. No cases among the whites.

MILWAUKEE.

Reception of Chicago Turners — A Swell Mob Overreached — Sneak Thieves Abroad—A Lawless Woman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Chicago Turners to the number of 500 arrived at noon to-day, over the Northwestern Road, one hour behind advertised time. Their arrival was awaited by the Milwaukee Turners and several hundred people. The visitors were escorted to Quentin's Park, where they were handsomely entertained. Gymnastic exercises. Chicago and Milwaukee people largely attended. At one time there were nearly 3,000 people on the ground.

The congregation of the Temple of Emanuel held a picnic at Sharpshooter Park, which passed off finely till evening, when the people were disturbed by a large gang of rowdies, who had gathered for a swell mob. Had they been successful they would have achieved a large haul of watches, jewelry, and other valuables, as these articles were generously displayed by the ladies and gentlemen of the party. A large number left the party, and a posse of police was sent out to prevent further disturbance. It is supposed that the rowdies came with Lent's circus, which arrived here to-day.

The house of Mr. Terhoune was entered by burglars last Saturday, and robbed of valuables in the absence of the family, and an attempt was made to enter the residence of John Eldred.

In view of the large arrival of sneak-thieves and burglars, business men have been warned, and the police-force are on the alert. No doubt a number of the gang will be captured during the stay of Lent's show.

Justice Dearley, of Wauwatesa, called on the Sheriff to-day for a posse of police to arrest a noted courtesan named Theresa Hamilton, her sister and others of the Hyde Park House who were reeling about the streets threatening to injure persons. Theresa is known as a bruiser, and has given policemen much trouble to handle her. The Hyde Park House is notorious on account of the murder of McKenzie, for which Rowan is on trial.

On Saturday a number of German milkmen and gardeners marched to the toll-gate on Green Bay road to cut it down; then ordered its removal outside of the city limits within forty-eight hours. The cause of the outrage is the collection of mileage within the city.

DUBUQUE.

Horrible Crimes Brought to Light—Several Persons Injured by a Runaway Team.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 20.—The commission of a series of horrible crimes has just come to light here. About six years ago the person accused of committing them lost his wife under circumstances that proved he cared nothing about her. She died in childbirth, having several children, among them three daughters, one 24 years of age. The charge is that this man forced this daughter to submit to the indulgence of his lustful passions, and that the result of it has been three children, one of them born last Tuesday night. The supposition is that the three children were murdered as they came into the world. The discovery of these alleged crimes is causing great excitement, and of course, an investigation of the matter will be made.

A runaway team at Masonville, on Friday night, knocked down two men named Keegan and Reilly, who are so badly injured that they are not expected to live. Two ladies were also knocked down by the runaways, but are not so much injured.

RAILROAD RATES.

Falling Off in Trade Between Chicago and Dubuque Caused by the New Freight Tariffs.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, July 20.—The merchants of this city have been compelled to trade at St. Louis by the new freight arrangements of the Illinois roads It costs more under these arrangements to ship to a from Chicago than it does from the Eastern cities and Chicago. If these freight arrangements should be maintained, Chicago will suffer badly in consequence, as a concentrated effort is being made to trade elsewhere.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Charles R. Davis, for many years connected with the editorial staff of the *Democrat*, and chief editorial writer of the *Globe* since that paper was started, died this evening, after an illness of only a few hours.

Arrest of Alleged Bond Thieves.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Two men giving their names as George W. Borders and Chas. Curtis, arrested in this city yesterday as suspected felons, had in their possession a carpet-bag filled with bonds, &c., supposed to be bogus or stolen, including Nos. 520, 527, 528, 530 and 533, certificates by the Orphan Boy Lode Gold Mining Company, of Chicago, signed by B. Hewman, president, and D. W. Cotes, Secretary; certificate No. 52, U. S. R. R. Station Indicator Company, representing 1,000 shares, with thirteen coupons attached; Chicago Paper Company, certificate No. 359; Columbus Coal and Oil Company, of Kentucky, certificate No. 208; shares to the amount of $10,000 Lake Ontario & Hudson River Railroad Company; certificate No. 537, first mortgage bond; two land-warrants to Simeon W. Marcy, for land given at Shawneetown, Ill., and a number of miscellaneous bonds and deeds. The detectives making the arrest think it an important capture. The two men had an examining trial, and were committed in default of $1,000 bonds each.

WASHINGTON.

A Large Portion of the Geneva Award Already Paid.

Latest Phase of the Political Campaign in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAYMENT OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—More than five weeks ago your correspondent was reliably informed that the British Government had made arrangements for the payment of the entire $15,500,000 awarded by the Geneva Board of Arbitrators, at a period then stated to be about two months previous to the 14th of September next, the limit of time allowed for settlement of the indebtedness. Inquiry was immediately made of the Secretary of the Treasury, who somewhat discredited the statement, but added that he had heard nothing from any source in regard to the subject, and would only learn of an intention of the kind mentioned through the Secretary of State, to whose Department all communications in relation to matters of this character are made, and thence referred to the Treasury Department. Officials at the State Department professed to know nothing about the question, but were very reticent less they might let out some profound State secret with so many of which they imagine themselves specially charged. It now leaks out, however, that at the very time this subject was brought to the attention of these authorities, and intelligence asked for arrangements were actually being carried out by Mr. Lowe, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the transmission to this country through prominent banking houses of the major part of the amount due the United States; that about $8,000,000 were by sale of bills on London placed to the credit of England on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, and that the balance, about $7,500,000, will be paid, dollar for dollar, in called United States 5-20 bonds, a considerable portion of which has already been obtained. This transaction was managed quietly because it is said Mr. Lowe was afraid of the effect publicity might have on the market. Some interest is evinced in certain quarters to know how these payments by the British Government have been made and provided for, as it is recollected that Mr. Lowe, in his finance statement to Parliament, April 7 last, proposed that one-half, or £1,600,000 sterling, of the award should come out of the ordinary revenue of the present year, and in case there should be an unfavorable state of finance, which he did not expect, the remaining one-half to be provided for by giving exchange bonds for a very short period, simply adjourning payment of the last half until next year. He hoped, however, that the Government would not have to issue them at all.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

A well-known Virginian who arrived here to-day from extended travels in that commonwealth, is of opinion that, from the indications, Gen. Kemper, an ex-Confederate, will be the Conservative candidate for Governor, and Col. Robt. W. Hughes, seems to be the favorite of the Republicans in the ensuing political Contest. This gentleman states that, while the people generally are nominally divided into political parties, they have, in fact, no political battle to fight, but that the contest will be rather of personal considerations, excepting the more important question of State improvements. Kemper is understood to represent the interest of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, and is in favor of the present railroad system of the State, while Hughes claims to be an advocate of a free franchise law, which will allow Tom Scott and men of his ilk to build all the railroads they desire within the limits of the Old Dominion.

SENATOR SUMNER

leaves this week for Boston, thence he goes to Nahant, to remain there during the month of August. Several months of almost total abstinence from participation in public affairs, and freedom from excitement of any kind, has produced a marked improvement in the health of Mr. Sumner. In case he does not experience a relapse, he expects to be able to take his seat in the Senate at the opening of Congress, to take part in the business and the discussions of that body with his former earnestness and vigor.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

Conflicting Evidence as to the Theory of Suicide in the Case of Mills, the Defaulting President.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Judge Alexander McCue, the principal stockholder and counsel of the Brooklyn Trust Company, has been found to be transferring his property to his wife, it is thought, to avoid paying his heavy losses. It is clearly established that Mills, the defaulting President, did not commit suicide. He would have probably concluded, had he lived a day longer, transactions which would have helped him out of his difficulties.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—The belief that Mr. Mills late President of the Brooklyn Trust Company committed suicide, is becoming quite general It is said that on the day before his death, some of the Directors of the bank informed him that an examination of his accounts would be commenced the next day. On Monday afternoon Mills obtained a full settlement of his land agent, and deposited a check which he received from the latter in the Nassau Bank to his wife's credit. After this transaction he settled the accounts of his butcher and baker, which were usually paid at the end of each month. If well-authenticated rumors circulated last evening are to be accredited, Mills' conduct at Coney Island during the last night of his life gives material support to the suicide theory. It is stated that he did not retire to his bedroom until a late hour, and next morning it was found that his bed had not been slept on. At the time of his death these facts were studiously concealed, but yesterday those in possession of them concluded that further secrecy was useless.

It is said in Brooklyn to-day that an examination of the books of the bank, as far as presented last night, develops a loss of $800,000. It was threatened last night that a warrant would be issued for the arrest of Secretary Rodman, who continued to countersign Mills' checks, although he knew that his account was heavily overdrawn.

Crops in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—The *Courier-Journal*, to-morrow noon, will publish full crop-reports from Kentucky. In the eastern part of the State, and in the Blue Grass region, recent rains have greatly damaged oats, wheat, and corn. Hemp, in the Blue Grass region, is very light. The aggregate yield will not equal by two-thirds the crop of the preceding two years. Tobacco in Eastern and Central Kentucky is promising. Cereals in Southwestern Kentucky are somewhat damaged by rains, but promise an average crop. Tobacco in the southern and western counties promises a fair crop.

Shooting Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, July 20.—This evening a shooting affray occurred on Oak street, in which Dr. A. N. Winslow narrowly escaped being killed by one Prof. Mac, who extensively advertises patent medicine. The trouble originated in a business transaction. The shot hit Winslow in the left cheek, and penetrated to the cavity above the nose, where probing failed to reach it. Mac had not been arrested at a late hour.

BOSTON.

The Heated Term—Amusements—An American Institution.

Interesting Relics—The Original Star-Spangled Banner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, July 15, 1873.

THE WEATHER,

which has been quite cool for the fortnight past, with sea-breezes every day, has turned hot again, and the summer-exodus from the city has fairly begun. Every outgoing train is crowded like an emigrant-ship, and the piles of luggage accumulated at all the depots indicate that Miss Flora McFlimsy is upon the move. The city is undeniably dull. Business flags, and so does pleasure.

THE THEATRES,

what there are left of them, are all open, but offer no especially strong attractions. At the Museum, they are running the spectacular burlesque of "The Enchanted Beauty," which, having a good cast and fine scenery, is proving quite popular with out-of-town play-goers, who are the principal patrons of the Museum at this season. At the Boston, the acrobats Zegrino and Moulton are performing some trapeze feats so daring and dangerous as to give an audience cold chills, even with the mercury up among the nineties. So seasonable an entertainment naturally draws. Negro-minstrels, et id genus omne, constitute the chief attractions of the Howard. Our theatrical accommodations are at present somewhat limited. The burning of the Globe Theatre, and the conversion to other uses of the St. James, leave us, in fact, only the three I have mentioned; and the want of further accommodation is much felt. It was announced, immediately after the destruction of the Globe, that that house would be at once rebuilt; but we hear nothing lately of such purpose. A few weeks ago, there was current a rumor, which I have not been able to trace to any trustworthy source, of a plan to erect a first-class theatre upon the famous Deacon estate, at the South End. Undoubtedly such an establishment in that locality would ultimately be good property, but it is questionable if the time is quite ripe for it.

THE PUBLIC CONCERTS

on the Common and elsewhere, which have been customary in past years, are not accorded us this season. We have an economical City Government, and it declined to vote the small sum which would have sufficed to place this simple and harmless means of refined enjoyment within the reach of all. Economy is a good thing, to be sure. Nobody was disposed to grumble because there was no appropriation for fireworks on the Fourth; indeed, it was conceded that we had had fireworks enough for one year. But to cut off the pitiful $2,000 or $3,000 which the Common-concerts would cost is sheer niggardliness, and, moreover, not becoming in a city-government which has not seen the necessity of materially curtailing its own junketings.

Meanwhile, the season of

MAMMOTH PICNICS

has set in strongly, and scores of parties leave the city every day, by rail and steamer, bound for the different beaches, groves, and public gardens in the vicinity. All the churches go, all the Sunday-schools, and innumerable societies and "orders," have to make up parties. The news-boys and boot-blacks went down the harbor the other day, and said they had a "bully time." One can believe it in their case, or in that of poor children generally. But that graver people, and well-to-do people, by hundreds and thousands,—nay, tens of thousands,—all over the country, should actually seem to enjoy the horribly-gregarious and painfully-laborious excursions, is a fact which the thoughtful observer finds it difficult to comprehend. The *gang-picnic* may fairly be set down as an American institution. In no other country can you find the same thing. It is true that, in certain manufacturing districts of England, the work-people do sometimes get up excursions in feeble imitation of it; but it is only in America that it has found the conditions favorable to its utmost development. I say utmost, for the Lord forbid that anything so unutterably disagreeable should be capable of going any farther.

There was a very pleasant gathering, the other day, at the rooms of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, on which occasion were displayed

THREE ANCIENT BATTLE-FLAGS,

all historic relics of more than common interest. The flags were hung around the room, and Capt. George H. Preble, U. S. N., presented—if I may be allowed to use the term—each one in turn, and gave a sketch of its history. The first—a small flag, not over 6 feet square, and well preserved—is perhaps the oldest American flag extant. It was the ensign carried by Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard, in its engagement with the British frigate Serapis, on the 24th of September, 1779. In the hottest of the fight that day, this flag was shot away and fell into the sea, when a young man named James Bayard Stafford, serving as a volunteer on board the Bon Homme Richard, leaped after and seized it. He regained the ship in safety, but, while restoring the flag to its place, was cut down and badly wounded. After the sinking of the Bon Homme Richard, the flag was transferred to the Alliance, and, at the close of the war, it was presented to young Stafford, in consideration of the gallantry exhibited in its rescue. After his death, it passed to his daughter, Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, in whose possession it now is, and who was present on the occasion to which I am referring. This lady seems to have inherited in full measure the gallant and patriotic spirit of her father. She it was who, it may be remembered, voluntarily lent all the money she possessed, $15,000 in double-eagles, to the State of New Jersey in the beginning of the Rebellion,—a loan for which she received no security until six months afterwards.

THE SECOND FLAG

displayed,—a large, but faded and tattered ensign, from which a considerable fragment had been shot away, and replaced by a piece of another flag,—was carried by the United States brig Enterprise in her victorious engagement with the Boxer, off Portland, Me., in the year 1813. Both commanders were killed in the action, and were buried next day in the old cemetery on Munjoy Hill. It was this engagement which Longfellow refers to in his beautiful poem entitled, "My Lost Youth":

> I remember the sea-fight far away,
> How it thundered o'er the tide;
> And the dead captains, as they lay
> In their graves o'erlooking the tranquil bay
> Where they in battle died.

There occurs to me a little

PERSONAL INCIDENT

in connection with this old flag, which, slight though it was, yet left at the time so sweet and tender a memory in my mind that I venture to relate it here.

It was in the darkest period of the Rebellion—the summer of 1863—that the writer of this, then sojourning in Portland, strolled into the museum of the Society of Natural History. In one of the small ante-rooms, place had been given to a collection of antiquities and articles of historic interest, and among them hung upon the wall this same old flag of the Enterprise. Sitting apart in one corner, I was not observed by the only other persons in the room. These were two young ladies, evidently sisters, of quiet and refined appearance, and attired in the deep mourning which in those sad days, when every newspaper brought tidings of death to some household, seemed to become the universal garb. Moving round the room, they had paused before this glorious rag which hung upon the wall. Riddled by shot, faded by time, and soiled with the smoke and grime of battle, there was little in its appearance to attract a lady's eye. I watched them as they read the label attached to the relic, and saw the color deepen on the two sweet, thoughtful faces. They glanced at each other, their eyes flashed proudly and then filled with tears, and, as if moved by a simultaneous impulse, they bent down and pressed each a reverent kiss upon those stained and time-worn folds. They had not exchanged a word, but the look, the action, were eloquent. Never was a sweeter, truer, more spontaneous expression of that deep and passionate devotion to country which animated the women of the North through all that dreadful struggle. In these prosperous days we are fast growing hard and indifferent, and perhaps forgetting the worth of those things for which we were then ready to make such sacrifices.

The Portland Museum of Natural History was destroyed in the great fire of 1866, but fortunately the ensign of the Enterprise was saved. It is now the property of Mr. H. G. Quincy, of that city.

Lastly there was exhibited

THE IDENTICAL STANDARD

which floated over the ramparts of Fort McHenry during its bombardment in 1814, and the sight of which by Francis Scott Key inspired the production of the spirit-stirring "Star-Spangled Banner." Everybody knows the story, but it was pleasantly related by Capt. Preble. This flag is now owned by Mrs. William Stuart Appleton, a daughter of Lieut.-Col. Armistead, the commander of Fort McHenry during the bombardment. The lady was present on this occasion, accompanied by a daughter.

Something very like a

TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT

has lately agitated several of the smaller cities adjoining Boston, in relation to post-office affairs. By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the cities and villages of Somerville, Cambridgeport, East Cambridge, Chelsea, Brooklin, Harrison Square, and others, have been added to the territory under the jurisdiction of the Boston Postmaster,—thereby extending to those places the advantages of the system in the city itself. Collection-boxes have been set up, the number of mails per diem largely increased, and, be a considerable addition to the force of carriers, the privilege of the free delivery, which they have not hitherto enjoyed, has been extended to them; and all this at a considerable reduced of expenditure by the Department. The suburbans in general are pleased with the change, as increasing largely their postal facilities; but the reduction of the various offices to the position of mere branches of the Boston office, and of the local Postmasters to the status of managing clerks, is not only displeasing to those gentlemen and their friends, but offensive to the local pride of the places concerned. Accordingly, petitions and remonstrances have gone up to Washington against this invasion of municipal independence. Some suburban newspapers have contained ferocious leaders, denouncing the "centralizing tendencies" of the Administration, and Congressman Hooper has received severe castigation for not having exerted himself to prevent the "outrage." But the Department seems to know what it is about, and what the majority of the people wish; so these remonstrances have not been heeded. The new arrangement went into effect on the 1st inst., and works well. The same system has been successfully applied to other large cities and their suburbs, and there seems no possible objection to it here, except in the "tetchiness" of local dignity.

LITERARY MATTERS

here are dull, like everything else. Very little worthy of note is doing in publishing circles. Osgood & Co. are reprinting a few foreign books which have already gained sufficient notice abroad to secure them acceptance here. This house, under its present management, makes few bold ventures. Lee & Shepard are getting ready for the fall campaign. Estes & Lauriat (a new firm) have in preparation some valuable books of scientific character, to which I may refer further at another time. This firm propose to make a specialty of works of this class.

One really noticeable book, however, is published to-day by Roberts Brothers.

"LOVE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY"

is a novel by Miss Harriet W. Preston, a writer very well known by her excellent translations from the French, and somewhat less widely through a volume entitled "Aspendale," issued several years ago. "Aspendale" was not strictly a novel, nor yet a collection of essays, but a sort of combination between the two. It was very warmly received by a class of appreciative and cultivated readers, but it had too little incident and too much philosophy to be popular. "Love in the Nineteenth Century" is better adapted to the popular taste. It has a distinct story, relating the unexciting love-experiences of two rather typical young Americans,—people in average circumstances, but of rather more than average culture,—the young man a journalist, the lady a music-teacher. The telling of this story can hardly be said to be the object of the book, the incidents rather serving as a thread on which, like finely-wrought beads, are strung the thoughts and reflections of the writer,—a varied succession of carefully-finished essays. This kind of writing is introduced into the conversation and correspondence of the principal personages. It serves to develop character, and to carry on the narrative, and will be keenly relished by such readers as prefer freshness and originality of thought to exciting or sensational incident. A single extract from the advance-sheets may give some idea of its tone and style, and of the delicate fancies in which it abounds. It is the heroine who speaks:

> Days like these,—cloudy, soft days in summer—always carry me back to one such a long while ago, when I was a little school girl, and puzzled out from the second book of the Æneid the story of the fall of Troy. There was an open window near my desk, and I suppose the subdued loveliness of the world outside was appealing to my senses all the while that my poor brain was trying to keep hard at work. Anyhow, the still weather and the sad, preposterous tale got themselves inextricably blended in my mind, and I have ever since cherished a firm conviction that I saw Troy in its last days, and that the weather was like this. And now here comes William Morris, with his heart-rending Death of Paris, and, behold, he has my very idea! He ascribes the self-same weather to "the last month of Troy's beleaguerment." I cannot tell you with what emotion I read these exquisite opening stanzas, less for their beauty than because their atmosphere was so perfectly familiar. Do you remember how
>
> The grey clouds, big with the threat of rain,
> Parted a space and on the Trojans shone,
> And struck a glory from that shining one?
>
> I am very much inclined to believe that Mr. Morris and I were both there in that city by the sea where the scholars "rage for ever," and the critics "imagine a vain thing;" but that he remained after I left, and has come at last to tell me more of what befell.

This letter seems to be mainly one of gossip, and may as well conclude with

A CLERICAL ITEM.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of the Shawmut Avenue Baptist Society, has declined the call of the Tremont Temple Society to become their pastor in place of the Rev. Mr. Fulton, assigning as a reason his binding obligations to his present society. The Tremont Temple fold, therefore, remains without a shepherd. The vacant pulpit is considered one of the most important within the Baptist denomination, it being a sort of advanced post on the outskirts of Zion, from which a larger number of non-Baptist hearers are reached than from almost any other. The question of who shall fill the place is therefore one of general interest to the society at large.

E. B. C.

NEW YORK.

Fall of a Scaffold at a Base-Ball Match—Several Persons Badly Injured—Enrollment Notice to French Minors.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Yesterday afternoon, while the match between the Mutuals and Atlantics was in progress, a scaffolding overlooking the field, containing about fifty persons, gave way, seriously injuring a number of them. Two were picked up with broken arms, one with a broken ankle, and another with internal injuries.

A quarrel, arising from jealousy, took place this morning at No. 64 Clarkson street, between Michael Lunney and Peter McKenna, during which the latter fatally stabbed Lunney. McKenna was arrested, and Lunney was taken in a dying condition to the Bellevue Hospital.

One thousand watches of foreign make, with American trade-marks engraved upon them, was seized in this city yesterday.

In pursuance of instructions from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the First Consul-General has issued a call to those of his nationality residing in this city, under 20 years of age, to register their names as French citizens at the General Consulate.

The 3 a. m. newspaper express train to Philadelphia has been discontinued.

Murders.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Joseph Semit, Italian, was shot and instantly killed, by a[n] ...known party, near the old Metarie course ...assassin escaped.

Joseph Walsh, a native of New Y... builder on the Morgan Texas Railro... and instantly killed, at Terre ... Friday night, by a man named J... from a row over cards and billi...

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, July 19.—The Webster County Anti-Monopoly Convention called to select delegates to the State Anti-Monopoly Convention to be held at DesMoines Aug. 13, met here to-day, some 300 farmers being present. Silas Cary was elected Chairman. The following resolutions reported by a Committee were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Existing political organizations have outlived their usefulness, and are run by the mere strength of compact organization without reference to organic principles, for the sole object of party, pelf, or official preference; and

WHEREAS, In the demoralization thus engendered, which has become so widespread that its further concealment is rendered impossible, we recognize the necessity of prompt, energetic, immediate, and combined action by all who desire a pure government, with its running expenses and consequent taxation reduced to the lowest possible point; therefore

Resolved, That the principles recognized by our forefathers, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, is correct, and that the offices, salaries, and perquisites should be so reduced as to compel political bummers, wire-workers, and office-seekers to seek some other avocation for a livelihood.

Resolved, That we deprecate the blind adherence to party right or wrong, which is the foundation of the legislative action that has produced the manifold evils so oppressive to the productive interests of the laboring and producing classes.

Resolved, That in unity there is strength, and in organizing for the purpose of uniting the laborers and producers to secure their rights against the encroachments of powerful organized monopolies, we realize the fact that to change past usages and customs will be difficult, and that we have a vigilant and unscrupulous foe to contend with, in corrupt ring managers and their allies, and that we urge the importance of united action and counsel, that no person in sympathy with our principles should allow personal prejudice to cause him to cast a ballot for a candidate whose allegiance is pledged to any party in the least responsible for the present deplorable state of political corruption.

Resolved, That officers elected by the people cease to be individuals, and are properly representatives of the people when they assume the oath of office. Should they prove recreant to the trusts reposed in them, or at any time fail to correctly represent the sentiments and wishes of a majority of their constituents, they should, by law or custom, be compelled to resign.

Resolved, That the acceptance by any official or editor of favors from corporations or individuals, or by private citizens from officials, is demoralizing in its tendency and calculated to warp the judgment in legislative halls, on the bench, and at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Convention, that the burdens now bearing so heavily on the industries of the country would be greatly lightened by a judicious revision and material reduction in the schedule of duties on imports, and that we denounce all taxation for the benefit of special classes and interests as unjust and oppressive, and a robbery of the general public for a favored few.

Resolved, That we demand a law controlling and regulating railway tariffs within this State. Said tariffs should be so regulated as to allow a reasonable and uniform interest from the earnings of the railways, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of an economical operation thereof, on all real capital invested in the building and equipping said railways. To this end the actual capital stock should be ascertained as the basis of said allowance, and all fictitious and watered stocks excluded from the benefit of any interest or profit out of said earnings.

The following additional resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That parties should be equal, both of them, to the emergencies of the hour, and should meet the present wants of the people or be cast aside. That both the present political parties have failed to satisfy the honest sense of the people, and have forfeited their title to the respect and confidence of honorable citizens, and we turn our backs upon them without fear and without remorse.

The following delegates to the State Convention were chosen: D. L. Fuller, A. F. Boomer, D. W. Prindle, G. M. Wilson.

A County Central Committee was selected, and a convention will be held to nominate an anti-monopoly county ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, July 19.—The *Telegraph* to-day publishes a platform for the proposed new party, and suggests that the name of it be the "Democratic-Republican." The platform favors free commerce; free banking; one uniform currency issued by the nation; the payment of the national debt at par in currency; the right of labor to share in the profits of labor and capital; retrenchment and economy in Government expenditures, and correspondingly low taxation; opposition to the creation of corporate monopolies, and to those monopolies ruling or oppressing the people.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The action of the Republican Convention refusing to require candidates for the Legislature to pledge themselves to give their views on the questions of railroad monopolies, reducing railroad tariffs, and the currency, causes severe comment and shows clearer than ever that Billy Carr, Stanford's agent, controls the majority of the Convention, and gives strength to the tax-payers' independent movement.

MILWAUKEE.

Proposed New Chamber of Commerce—Miscellaneous Local Items in the City of Bricks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—To-day the special committee of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to report a plan for erection of a new building, presented two plans. The report met the approval of the Directors, and was submitted to the Chamber at the noon session. It favors the erection of a new Chamber of Commerce building, and its completion by the 1st of May. As the plans are subject to material amendment before adoption, it was deemed best to withhold them from the public. Accompanying resolutions, authorizing the appointment of a building-committee empowered to negotiate with companies or individuals, were laid over until next Saturday under the rules of the Chamber.

Dr. J. I. Herrick and Capt. Ludwick, of the National Asylum, were to-day relieved from further service. These are the officers who preferred charges against the late Gen. Wooley, involving him in troubles that led to his death. It is supposed that their dismissal was in consequence of their disreputable proceedings against the General.

The furniture of the office of Brewer & Co., the firm under suspicion on account of the peculiar management of consignments of Finley, Dall & Co., of Louisville, was seized yesterday by parties from whom it had been purchased. There have been no further developments of irregular transactions.

The meeting of the Musical Society this evening was a failure. The Board of Directors, in view of the lack of interest in the existing Society out of present financial embarrassment, resigned since their election, and influential members of the Society have warded off every effort of the Board to help the association out of the rut. The Society is burdened by heavy indebtedness contracted by remodeling the Academy of Music, and several meetings have been held with a view of raising a bonded and floating debt. It is understood that even the taxes on the Academy are unpaid, and that gas bills and insurance demand attention. The resignation of the Board will make a new election necessary. In case the opponents of the present Board then succeed, it is doubtful whether they will receive the support of the friends of the Board just resigned. The complications are extremely dangerous to the existence of the society.

TEXAS.

A Great Arson Case—Shipwreck—Bigamist Punished.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 19.—A great arson case is being tried before Recorder Collier today. A man calling himself Thomas Corian, and hailing from New Orleans, has been arrested by Special Detective McCormick as the ring-leader, and he has implicated some half-dozen members of the Fire Department and police force.

The schooner Pauline, with a cargo of shingles and dressed lumber, from New Orleans to Indianola, went ashore on Galveston Island in the storm of the 17th inst., having lost her deck load and rudder.

Mitt Gains, Sr., from Washington County, on a charge of bigamy, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Probably Fatal Accident.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 19.—Last night, at Masonville, Ia., after the breaking up of a party and the departure of the young folks, the team of C. A. Wellman ran away with his son, dragging him out over the dash-board of the buggy and running at full speed through the crowd, knocking down and running over James Keegan, Pat Rielly, and two young ladies. The former two are not expected to live; the latter were not seriously injured.

The Cholera.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The mortuary report this week gives the number of deaths at 191, being 50 more than last week. Of this number, 15 are reported as cholera, 89 cholera-morbus. One hundred and thirty-three were under 5 years.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Two deaths from cholera were reported in this city to-day.

LONDON, July 19.—Private advices from Vienna, dated the 17th, state that up to that time there had been sixty-one cases of cholera reported, forty-two of which were fatal. In a single hotel, where forty-two persons were attacked with symptoms of cholera, six died. The hotel was closed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—It is hoped that the cholera has entirely disappeared in Elizabethtown and Paducah. No cases were reported in either place for the last three days.

WALL STREET.

Another Corner in Erie—German Bankers the Head and Front Thereof—The Produce and Gold Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—There was a double sensation in Wall street to-day. No sooner had the financiers recovered from surprise at the failure of the Brooklyn Trust Company and the defalcation of Mills, the President, than the shorts were astonished at the sudden advance of Erie stock. It ran up in a short time from 58⅝ to 65½c, finally closing at 64. The agitation and advance are due to the manipulations of large banking-houses supposed to be acting in the interest of the Bischofsheim party, and who having loaned large amounts when the stock was dull, are now forcing up the price by calling in the loans. The demand is purely speculative. Jay Gould, who is largely short, expects 25,000 shares by the next steamer, with which he may cover in part, and again depress prices. It is generally believed that another struggle in Erie is at hand, in which Gould may suffer. The short interest, outside of Gould's operations, is very large, but much of it was filled to-day, when agitation began. It is not considered likely that the prices of to-day can be sustained. As long as Gould's shares are to arrive they will check the movement for the present. There is a tendency to advance Union Pacific, in which, since the death of Clark, Vanderbilt has taken much interest as one of the connecting lines of his roads. Wabash is strong, and the tendency is to advance. A large speculative line in the West is being developed. Northwestern advanced 1 per cent. Ohio & Mississippi was strong, but not active.

GOLD

was firmer until 2 o'clock, when it fell off to 116. The carrying rate was 3½, 3, and 2 per cent. The specie shipments to Europe for the week were fifteen and a half millions.

MONEY.

The bank statement shows a decrease of $2,000,000 reserve.

PRODUCE.

Flour was steady, with a good demand for low-grade Western and shipping extras. Wheat was brisk at yesterday's quotations, and with an upward tendency. Corn was a shade firmer. Oats were unchanged and in moderate demand.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE CORNER IN ERIE.

NEW YORK, July 19—Erie stock has been cornered here by three German banking houses. The price advanced rapidly to 64¾, with 1 per cent per day paid for its use. Mr. Drew is said to be the sufferer. The price has now fallen to 63¼, with ¼ per cent per day for use. It is supposed that the corner will be protected until about Wednesday, when arrivals of stock by the European steamer will probably dissipate it. There is some talk of making the stock worth 5 per cent per day, but this looks unlikely.

The New York *Post* says that Drew, instead of being a sufferer by the rise in Erie, really engineered the corner, and that Jay Gould has no interest in the present movement. Noticing that German bankers were free sellers yesterday, probably expecting to be able to make good their delivery to-day, Drew, it is said, quietly bought all the stock offered, amounting to 10,000 shares. Sellers will not be able to produce their stock until the arrival of the Liverpool steamer.

The *Post*, in its latest edition, contradicts its statement, made earlier in the day, that Drew manipulated the corner in Erie, and says: It is very well understood that nearly all the stock is held in Europe, principally in London. Since the recent election there has been a disposition to sell stock on the part of the English holders, and they have—the price being higher here than in London—sent over orders to sell in this market. Their brokers have executed their orders, selling in advance of arrival of stock, and trusting to their ability to borrow it for deliveries from day to day. The result is that these few German banking-firms who held on here, availed themselves of the situation, and refused to lend their stock or to sell, except at high prices. They have the power and probably will keep the "corner" up until the steamers arrive having on board the Erie stock recently shipped here from London.

The specie shipments to-day were $1,000,500, mostly in gold coin.

The weekly bank statement: Loans, increase, $1,703,600; specie, decrease, $2,384,400; legal-tenders, increase, $542,600; deposits, increase, $1,289,500; circulation, decrease, $10,300; decrease in reserve, $2,161,608.

DUBUQUE.

The City Raided by Burglars on Friday Night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, July 19.—A number of roughs and burglars made a raid in this city last night, and to-day they entered the house of Mrs. Ludsey, and, after insulting her, they tied her up in a bed-quilt and stuffed her mouth with it in such a manner that she could not call for help. She struggled with the ruffians to free herself, but this only had the effect of exciting their rage, which they vented in kicks and cuffs. The woman is badly injured. The ruffians found nothing in this house worth stealing. They then visited several other houses in the neighborhood, and finding the inmates asleep, they took whatever they could find worth carrying away, in some instances small sums of money. At one place they used chloroform to accomplish their purpose, and succeeded in finding $34 in the pocket of a pair of pantaloons.

While Bailey's circus was parading up Main street this morning, the office of J. T. Hancock & Co., wholesale store, was entered by some of the same gang, and while the employes were looking at the show passing, the thieves had nearly succeeded in prying open the money drawer with a chisel before the clerks returned. Some of the gang are known and officers are on their tracks.

THE WISCONSIN LAND-GRANT.

Gov. Washburn Demands a Proper Indemnity, which is Declined.

MADISON, Wis., July 19.—Mr. Cary, the attorney of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, has made a proposition on behalf of the Wisconsin Railroad Company, of which he is the President, to Gov. Washburn, asking that the State shall give a guaranteed title of the land-grant, and offers a general bond to the amount of $300,000 as security for building the road. While the Governor desires to make the bond as easy and the terms as liberal as possible, yet he can only give a quit-claim title, and such a bond as Mr. Cary proposes to give, he is advised by the best lawyers in the State, would be valueless, and demands some penal sum per mile for the failure to build the road according to the provisions of the law. Mr. Cary claims that $5,000 is excessive. The Governor requests the Company to name a reasonable amount. To this proposition Mr. Cary replies that he declines to give bonds for any sum whatever; so the building of the roads will probably fall through for the present.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John Farley, of Cincinnati, while drunk, fell off the ferry-boat yesterday, and was drowned.

The system of co-operative stores is being abandoned by the Grangers in Iowa.

The Fall River Mills, Mass., will be closed for two weeks, commencing August 2.

The total assessment of property in Sangamon County for 1873 is $33,565,324, against $11,930,125 for 1872.

President Welch has declined the Presidency of the Arkansas Industrial College, and will remain with the Agricultural College of Iowa.

Murderer Wanted.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 19.—The County Commissioners and the Mayor of South Bend join together in the offer of a reward of $500 for the murderer of Chris Christian, the Dane, which the Coroner's jury charges upon John Duffield. Duffield is under bonds to the next term of the Circuit Court for assault with a deadly weapon, and is noted for his connection in several murders and murderous assaults.

The National Photographic Association.

BUFFALO, July 19.—The National Photographic Association, which has been in session here since Tuesday last, has adjourned to meet at Chicago on the second Tuesday of July, 1874.

Kentucky Ku-Klux.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The cause of the attack by disguised men on the house of one Galbreath, in McCracken County, Ky., mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, was Galbreath having a negro wife.

CANADIAN CORRUPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 19.—McMullin's narrative of the Pacific Railway matters appeared in the *Herald* simultaneously with the *Globe* in Toronto. Beaubien, Starns, Allan, Murphy, Beaudry, and Abbot, referred to in the documents published, are all in the city, but are silent. The most ultra Government supporters have nothing to say in defense. Even the *Gazette*, the leading Ministerial paper, says the Government will have to resign if they cannot satisfy the public that the telegrams and dispatches never were sent or received by them.

TORONTO, July 19.—Reports from various portions of the Province show the number of deaths from lightning during the late thunder storms as unusually large. A number were more or less injured by shocks. In one instance, a young woman was instantly killed, her sister nearly killed and two brothers badly injured. The furniture and a stove were destroyed and the side of the house nearly torn away.

The *Mail*, the chief Government organ, is silent as to the defense of the Government in the matter published by the *Globe* yesterday. It promises to dissect the narrative on Monday, and contents itself with the remark that, "On a casual diagnosis we detect a lamentable weakness in many of its joints." It has an editorial on McMullen, whom it designates as a shameless rascal, and heaps numerous epithets on him. Sir Francis Hincks has a column and one-half of belabored effort at clearing his skirts, which has had the opposite effect. He admits he did not remember all that transpired at the interview with McMullen and his friends in Ottawa in July, 1871. He admits that he was most anxious that the negotiations should fall into other hands than McMullen & Co.'s. He denies that he requested Sir Hugh Allan to communicate with the Americans, and never gave any address to Sir Hugh Allan, but on his return from New York he gave Allan of a list of names. He says he has no recollection of holding any private conversations with McMullen, and cannot believe it possible that he could have discussed with him the views of Cartier. He declares that he never made any authorized communication to Allan regarding advertising for tenders. He might have talked of advertising as a mode of ascertaining the terms of capitalists. He cannot recollect what passed at those conversations. Regarding the money transactions, he says: "I solemnly declare that I never asked and never obtained either by loan or gift, any sum of money from Sir Hugh Allan, or from any person on his behalf or from any other person in connection with the Pacific Railway." I did on one occasion casually say to Allan, that if he happened to know of any employment for my youngest son, I would be glad if he would bear him in mind. Sir Hugh Allan replied that when the Pacific Company was formed he would have no difficulty in finding him employment. In conclusion, he says: I desire to state that the Canadian Government was never in any way party to any arrangement between Sir Hugh Allan and his American associates.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POSTAL-CAR MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Besides the expectation of the Postmaster-General that the abolition of the franking privilege will result in making the Post-Office Department self-sustaining, he believes that it will also have the effect of finally settling the postal-car question between the Government and the railroads. Prior to the 1st of April last, it will be recollected, certain prominent railroads threatened to stop running postal mail cars over their lines, unless the compensation for their use was increased to an amount adequate, as the railroads claimed, to the service performed, but the companies agree to continue, in the hope that they can induce Congress to indemnify them in future. Prominent officials here estimate that the reduction in weight and bulk of mail matter produced by the abolition of franking will be so great as to bring the amount down to or below that for which the railroads are now being paid, and are willing to continue to run those cars, which are such a great convenience to the public. It is thought that, when this fact becomes apparent to the railroad companies, they will abandon the idea of presenting a claim for increase of pay for these cars.

"THE THIRD TERM."

One of the Administration organs here, in alluding to the third term question, says, by authority:

So far as the President is concerned, it can be said, with entire truth, that no one has even heard from his lips the slightest whisper on the subject, and we do not believe that a single one of his friends, advisers, or supporters ever bestowed a thought upon the matter, until it became a subject of speculation and comment in the journals referred to. While the Administration occupies this attitude of entire indifference, the present slanderous warfare that is being waged upon the President has created a strong feeling in favor of his re-nomination among a large body of his supporters,—a feeling that is as likely to sweep the country as not, and give him a third term in the Executive Mansion by a majority more overwhelming than he received in 1868 or 1872.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Anthony Neiestadt has been appointed Gauger of the Twelfth District of Illinois.

POSTAL.

Postmaster-General Creswell to-day ordered the establishment of the free delivery system at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Bloomington, Illinois, with five carriers in the former place and three in the latter, at a salary of $600 per annum.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Land Grant Decision—Other Railway Intelligence.

PARSONS, Kan., July 19.—In the contested land case between the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and the Kansas Pacific Railroad, Judge Caulfield, of the Davis County Court, decided that the lands in the contest belong to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company. This case involves the title to nearly 100,000 acres of the best lands in Kansas, which are worth at least $800,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—A letter from Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, sitting in chambers at Davenport, Iowa, was received here to-day, stating that he has granted a temporary injunction in the case of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company against Gov. Woodson, of this State, restraining that official from selling or offering for sale the Missouri Pacific Railroad, to satisfy the alleged balance on the State lien, amounting about $8,000,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, July 19.—Articles of consolidation between the Chicago & Atlantic and the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Extension were filed to-day.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Speculators from all parts of Oregon and Washington Territory are flocking to Tacoma, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The steamer Eliza Anderson will be taken to Tacoma and used as a hotel.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company applies for an expensive reduction of the taxation of the property of the Company in the Counties of Sutter, Yuba, Butte, Tehama, Shasta, and the counties on the line of the California and Oregon roads.

The first shipment of the new wheat crop leaves this week.

Knight Templar Excursion.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—The Knights Templar excursion of the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States and Templars of Pittsburgh and Allegheny arrived at Maysville, N. Y., to-night, and all seem delighted with the trip. Those from the West are enthusiastic over the magnificent scenery of the route up the Allegheny River, it being an entirely new sensation to them. Judge English of Arkansas, J. W. Simmons, of New York, and Gen. Frank Gurley, of St. Louis, are of the party. A large number of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Sir Knights and their ladies accompanied, the excursion.

The West Virginia Penitentiary Case.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 19.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of this State decided the Penitentiary case, to-day, in favor of Bridges, the claimant under the authority of the Board of Public Works, and over Shallcross, who held the position under the appointment of Gov. Jacob. The Court was unanimous. The opinion was delivered by Judge Haymond.

Fires.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 19.—Mr. Ed P. Fox's grain warehouse, located at Chapin, in this county, was entirely consumed by fire last night, together with 1,500 bushels of wheat belonging to W. P. Howard & Co., of St. Louis. The loss is about $6,000. Mr. Fox had $2,500 insurance on the building in the Hartford.

GALVESTON, July 19.—A fire at the town of Hearne, yesterday, destroyed property to the value of $40,000. The sufferers are J. M. Bibb, S. W. Hearne & Co., M. Lavine, Lewis & Lewis, S. D. Porter, Charles Kraft, M. Loeb & Co., Charles Johnson, Jacob Mowery, and Barney Dolan. Hearne & Co. lost everything.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The announcement of the defalcation of Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, created an intense sensation to-day in Brooklyn and Wall street. The *Tribune*, which published the story exclusively, sold an immense edition, and 25 cents was charged by dealers for copies. The Company was held in high estimation in Wall street, on account of Mills' relations to A. A. Low and other wealthy Directors. Many brokers deposited large balances there. The law firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons had a balance of $400,000, and other New York firms had large amounts. Mills was looked upon as a sort of Brooklyn saint, and the funeral sermon yesterday was a grand eulogy of his honesty. Low was Mills' brother-in-law, but notwithstanding the fact, he sailed for Europe the day after Mills was drowned. It is supposed he knew exposure was coming. The relations of both the bank and the defaulting President were such as to create consternation. The general facts telegraphed yesterday are more than confirmed to-day. The overdraft of Mills is $146,000. The total loss of the bank is fully $650,000. His estate is mortgaged to death, and will produce nothing. The total deposits on the day of closing were $2,300,000, all invested, and not wisely. The trust funds of the poor litigants amounted to $63,000, nearly all of which had been put there by order of Judge McCue, who is the counsel of the bank. The City of Brooklyn loses $500,000 of deposits by the Tax Collector, which deposits were also influenced by McCue, who runs three or four banks with public deposit. McCue and Kingsley, who belong to the ring that control the Tax Collector, make it the condition of their admission to the management of these several banks that they will influence deposits of public funds. The banks pay the city 3 per cent, and then use the money on Wall street, shaving notes at 10 per cent, and buying worthless bonds. A run on all these banks is anticipated. It was discovered to-day that the Secretary of the bank, Rodman, who is also Deputy County Treasurer, was a defaulter to the amount of $34,000, probably secured. He is the only officer of the bank who knew of Mills' overdraft. The sum of the whole affair is that the Trust Company is cleaned out of every available penny.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 19.—This morning the Brooklyn Trust Company, of which Ethelbert Mills, who was drowned on Tuesday last at Cleveland, was President, suspended payment. It was discovered that Mills had overdrawn his account about $150,000, and it is said that the account of Thomas H. Rodman, the Secretary, is short $34,000. For the latter amount the Company holds collaterals, but whether they are good or not remains to be determined. The defalcation was not definitely ascertained until yesterday, when it was brought to light by the investigation instituted by the Directors. Not only did they find that Mills had overdrawn his personal account, but they also discovered that he had taken worthless securities for the sum of $300,000, so that altogether there was an inroad of $400,000 made upon the capital stock of the Company. The securities in question are from the State of Georgia and the New Haven, Middleton & Willimantic Railroad Company. On the former Mills had loaned $150,000 upon $200,000 of Bullock's bonds, which it is claimed were illegally issued, and the interest on which the present authorities decline to pay. Whether the railroad bonds will ever become worth much is a question. In the meantime the simple facts are that while the capital stock is $300,000. There are over $300,000 in unavailable bonds. The deposits on hand last evening were about $2,300,000, of which about $450,000 belonged to the city; $68,000 to the county, and $400,000 to Mr. Stillman, of the firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons, of this city. Stillman represents as a depositor several trusts, among them the funds of one or two collapsed insurance companies for which he was Receiver.

Eight Directors make a statement to the public that they believe it entirely possible for the Company to continue business in a few days, and that depositors will lose nothing. Daniel Chauncey has been appointed Receiver.

The *Union* says that since the recent developments in regard to the affairs of the Bank, many persons who first believed Mills met with accidental death are inclined to the opinion that he committed suicide rather than face the exposure, which he saw was inevitable.

The *Telegram* has the following: This afternoon the *Telegram* reporter was informed that further investigations of the Committee to-day reveal the fact that both the capital and surplus of the Company, the former $500,000, and the latter $150,000, have been almost obliterated, and that the losses of the Company by the defalcation of the President and bad debts exceed $600,000.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Stephenson, Deputy United States Marshal, rendered a verdict that he came to his death by stab-wounds inflicted by Jacob Meehella. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

Several important tax records of Brooklyn are missing, and are believed to have been removed by some of the late ring to cover up their former irregularities.

The flooring of a Presbyterian church at Hudson City, N. J., gave way during an entertainment on Thursday night, and forty children were injured, some seriously.

The mortality report for the week shows an increase of over 29 per cent in the deaths as compared with last week.

UXORICIDE.

A Louisville Barkeeper Deliberately Shoots His Wife.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—James Gannon, formerly a barkeeper in this city, but lately a policeman in New Orleans, shot and killed his wife in this city to-day. His wife separated from Gannon some years since on account of ill-treatment, but Gannon came up from New Orleans a month or two ago and persuaded her to come back to him. She lived with him three weeks, and again left him. This morning Gannon went to the house where his wife was staying, and, after some conversation with her, pulled a pistol from his pocket, placed it against his wife's breast, and fired. She fell to the floor, when Gannon fired again, the bullet entering her breast the second time. She died almost instantly. Gannon was arrested after a brief chase, and lodged in jail.

To Vessel Captains.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The lighthouse board gives notice that the Detroit River Railroad and Bridge Company have been required to maintain throughout each night hereafter during the season of navigation a system of lights to mark the draw in their bridge over the channel between Trenton and Grosse Island, Michigan, known as the American channel.

Alleged Swindling.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—J. R. Picton, of the firm of N. R. Picton & Co., commission merchants, was arrested to-day at the instance of Sterling & Price, on the charge of obtaining from them 304 bales of cotton, valued at $19,000, on false pretenses. Picton was released on bail of $15,000.

Fatal Result of a Feud.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Julius Carl, formerly Sheriff of Hart County, Kentucky, engaged in a quarrel with a Mr. Smith, a respectable citizen of the same county, a few days since, which ended in Carl shooting Smith in the breast with a double-barrel shot-gun, killing him instantly. There was an old grudge between the parties.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The steamship Cuba, from New York; Olympus, from Boston; and Berlin, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Arrived, steamships Herman and Kron Prints, from Bremen.

The Crops.

PARSONS, Ks., July 19.—The wheat crop is all secured, and makes a better yield than at first anticipated.

Drowned.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 19.—Two sons of Daniel Colver, of Bedford, N. J., were drowned this afternoon, in the surf at Shark River.

Obituary.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19.—Capt. R. L. Dismukes, an old river man, died at Dardanelle, yesterday.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

LONDON, July 19.—A special edition of the *Daily News* announces that a large Carlist force has been defeated by the Spanish Government troops at Igulada, in the province of Barcelona, after a battle of eighteen hours, during which the town was frequently taken and lost by opposing forces. The number of dead and wounded left upon the field was so large that all the vehicles of every kind in the town were pressed into the service for their removal.

MADRID, July 19.—The new Ministry is constituted as follows: N. Salmeron, President; Fernando Gonzalez, Minister of State and Finance; Bergos, Minister of Justice; Maisonave, Minister of the Interior; Gonzalez, Minister of War; Oxiedo, Minister of Marine; Palanca, Minister of Colonies. In the Cortes, the vote for President of the Council of Ministers stood 119 for Salmeron, and 93 for Pi y Margall. During the debate on the Ministry great excitement and alarm was occasioned in the Cortes by the explosion of an Orsini bomb at the door. Whoever perpetrated the outrage or what was the object is not known.

The Budget Committee have fixed the maximum pension to retired naval officers at $800 per annum.

General Loganero has resigned his command of the Republican forces in the Province of Biscay.

The Carlists have been repulsed before the town of Estella.

It is reported that Don Carlos has ordered his forces out to interfere with communication on the Northern railroad.

A telegram from Barcelona announces that the workmen who left the factories have returned to their employments.

The Captain General of Barcelona has authorized the citizens to organize for protection against the operations of the International Society.

BAYONNE, July 19.—Don Carlos, with 10,000 men, is marching on the city of Bilboa. He has ordered his agents to purchase torpedoes with which to close the port when captured.

MADRID, July 19.—In the Cortes to-night, the debate was opened on the new Constitution, which consists of 101 clauses. Senors Rio de Rosas, Poniero, and Robledo made speeches against it. It is reported the discussion will continue several days.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 19.—The Shah of Persia and suite left Paris to-day on a special train for Geneva.

The Assembly to-day voted to take a recess from July 27 until Nov. 5.

AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A Vienna special states that Hiram Garretson, of Cleveland, O., has been appointed Chief American Commissioner in the place of Jackson Schultz, resigned, and has entered upon his duties.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Gen. Quesada, brother-in-law of President Cespedes, the confidential agent of the Cuban Republic, arrived here yesterday bearing dispatches to the Colombian Minister at Washington concerning Cuban independence. He states that 1,500 troops have been promised from Mexico; that Peru will probably soon render assistance, and arrangements are being made for holding, at Washington, a conference of representatives from all the South American Republics to promote Cuban independence.

SPORTING.

THE UNIVERSITY RACES—EVIDENCES OF UNFAIRNESS—THE UMPIRE'S CARD.

NEW YORK, July 19.—John C. Babcock, the Umpire in the late College Regatta, at Springfield, Mass., publishes a card, in which he says: "It is proper that the public should be informed of certain facts, which will explain the confusion that resulted in determining the actual winners. The score, or finishing line, instead of being located at right-angles with the river banks, as it should have been, was, by carelessness or stupidity on the part of those who located it, placed diagonally, the eastern end of the line being some 150 yards lower down the river than the westerly end, where the judges were requested by the umpire to station themselves. By this arrangement, the boats on the easterly end of the line, which was some 2,000 feet long, rowed a proportionally longer course than those coming in on the westerly shore. Had the line been located properly at right-angles with the course of the boats, the result of the race would have been entirely different, and the race decided on the merits of the crews, instead of chance in the position of crossing a line, no two points of which were equi-distant from the start. The staking-out of the course, or changing the same, was wholly with the Regatta Committee, and not within the province of the Umpire, who supposed it to be correct. The reports of the eleven judges elected to serve at the score will be received in a few days, and the positions of the seven boats not placed will then be announced."

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The postponement of the Monmouth Park races presages the failure of the Association. The park lately fell under the control of John Chamberlain, whose bad character as a skin gambler, has ruined it. His gambling-house at Long Branch is about to be indicted, and threats of the same sort have been made against the race-course. The meeting has been a great failure on account of the suspicious character of the management.

RICHMOND, IND., RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 19.—Red Cloud and Black Frank trotted here to-day. Red Cloud won the race and $500 in the first three heats. Time, 2:30; 2:34; 2:36. Cloud was the favorite in the pools. Frank had big odds and no takers.

SAN FRANCISCO RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—A $5,000 trotting race took place to-day, at the Agricultural Park, between Ella Lewis and Sam Purdy, and was won by the latter. Lewis was distanced the first heat, and ruled off. Purdy walked home.

DETROIT RACES.

DETROIT, July 19.—The horse meeting, which is to come off in this city on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, is already an assured success. There are eight trotting races, and in these there are eighty entries, embracing some of the finest and most promising horses in the country. Among the leading horses are Fred Hooper, Pilot Temple, Joker, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Harry Mitchell, Mollie Morris, Little Jimmie, Cozatte, Natchez, Jannette, Kate Hazard, Ohio Boy, Little Mac, St. James, Gen. Howard, and Belle.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES POSTPONED.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—The races have been postponed till Monday, in consequence of a storm.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

RICHMOND, July 19.—In the pigeon-shooting match to-day, Albert Lupton, of Richmond, won the first money, $30; Charles Neswander, Columbus, Ohio, $20; John Briggs, Richmond, $16. There was much betting during the day.

Suicides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a young Bohemian, named Wenzel Falk, committed suicide at his boarding-house, 425 Cherry street. He had been very despondent for two weeks. He dressed himself in his best clothes, wrote two letters to his parents, and then shot himself twice in the breast. Falk was a tanner by trade, and about 25 years of age.

Journalistic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—License was granted this morning by the Secretary of State, to organize the Chicago *Evening Journal* Company of Chicago, with a capital stock of $200,000.

The Yale Exploring Party.

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 19.—The Yale exploring party celebrated last evening the victory of their College at the Springfield regatta, and today they leave for Fort Bridger, where they will spend the next six weeks in investigating the geological formation of the Wasatch Mountains.

Avenged His Honor.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Michael Mannning was stabbed fatally this evening by Peter McNamara, who charges him with being criminally intimate with his (McNamara's) wife.

The Gordon Case.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, July 19.—The Court to-day met to hear the argument in the Gordon kidnapping case. The defense cited all the authorities, English and American. The Court adjourned until Tuesday, when Judge Betawnay will give his decision.

Des Moines Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, July, 19.—The Capitol Commissioners have been in session for two days. They will probably declare the Quincy, Ill., stone contract void, as the contractors have failed to deliver the stone as per contract. The work has been delayed fully two months, and they have only delivered one car of stone.

A call was issued at a preliminary meeting held to-day for a reunion here of the soldiers of the Mexican War of this and adjoining States, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of September. A large crowd is expected, and a number of prominent speakers from this and other States will be present.

MINNESOTA.

History of the Transfer of the Fort Snelling and Minnesota Reservations to a Party of Speculators.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—The *Evening Dispatch* to-day details the transaction through which Franklin Steele and associates acquired title to the Minnehaha lands recently sold, and divided to them, which were formerly part of the Fort Snelling Reservation. In Buchanan's time, Secretary Floyd contracted to sell the whole reservation to Steele, he to pay $30,000 cash and $60,000 in two equal annual payments without interest. The sale was made privately, though others would have given four times as much, and Steele admitted then that he would have given $20,000 more. The following winter, after investigation, Congress disapproved the sale, and declared its terms unauthorized by law. Nevertheless, in July following, the fort, buildings, and reservation were, by the Secretary of War's order, transferred to Steele. The sale and transfer were made under presumed authority of law, authorizing the sale of forts not required for military purposes, though Fort Snelling always remained a military fort. The $60,000 balance was never paid. Steele set up a claim of damages from the Congressional investigation, and let the matter rest until 1868, in the meantime using influence to keep the fort in Government use, and making a large profit from the fort ferry and the rent of lands and outside buildings. Then he claimed $162,000 rent, crediting on his bill the $60,000 he should have paid in 1858, without interest. Gen. Belknap allowed and paid this claim, and settled the land claim with Steele,—whose partners were unknown in the transaction,—by taking back 1,000 acres, on which is the fort, and conveying to Steele 6,300 acres. In the late division-sale between Steele and his partners half the property was rated at over $200,000, and is probably worth much more. Senator Ramsey was consulted by the War Department, knowing the whole history, and is accused of assisting the Steele party to carry through their scheme. The law under which the original sale and transfer was directed by Floyd reserves the title until the whole purchase price is paid. Steele did not have a legal title to any of the property, unless by the conveyance from Grant's Administration, and the late sales and transfers by subdivisions is presumed to have been made to cover defects.

RAILROAD RATES.

Special Freight Rates on Articles Intended for Exhibition at Industrial Fairs Not to Be Regarded as Discrimination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—The following opinion of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will be found of interest:

STATE OF ILLINOIS:
OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS, SPRINGFIELD, July 19, 1873.

Hon. John P. Reynolds, President of the Illinois Board of Agriculture:

SIR: The question is asked by you whether there is, in our opinion, any law in force in this State forbidding a reduction of rates of transportation by railroad companies on articles designed for exhibition at the Industrial Fair. The third section of the act approved May 2, 1873, states what shall be deemed and taken against railroad corporations as prima facie evidence of unjust discrimination. The main object of the section, as we interpret it, is to prevent favoritism and an undue advantage in business relations, as between different persons. A reduction of rates in favor of certain individuals dealing in one class of goods would be an injury in a business point of view to other persons dealing in the same class of goods. But a reduction in favor of all persons alike who are sending articles for exhibition at the Industrial Fair would not seem to give any business advantage to one person over another, and therefore would not, in our judgment, be an unjust discrimination. The facts that these articles are designed for exhibition at industrial fairs; that such fairs are matters of public encouragement; that no one is injuriously affected by such reduction, and that all persons sending this class of articles are treated alike, would seem to justify what would otherwise, as between rival business men, be prima facie evidence of unjust discrimination. When a reduction does not pecuniarily injure any one, but on the contrary encourages the industrial interests of the country, and thus accords with public policy it leaves, we think, no good reason to declare such reduction an unjust discrimination. It is not mere discriminating but unjust discrimination that is prohibited by the Constitution and the statute. Very respectfully,

(Signed) H. D. COOK,
D. A. BROWN,
JOHN M. PEARSON,
Commissioners.

The Commissioners have adjourned to meet again next Monday, when they design to call before them experts in the preparation of a schedule of rates for railroad tariffs. They propose to use all the avenues of information to aid in working out the difficult problem before them.

An Important Case Ended.

From the Davenport Democrat, July.

Frequent allusion has been made in these columns to a case in which our city was largely interested, that of a suit brought against B. F. Allen, to recover railroad money held by him as Receiver.

When the old M. & M. Railroad was built, twenty years ago, Davenport subscribed $75,000 of the original stock of the road. Several mortgage loans were afterward effected by the Company, and for this and other reasons, the M. & M. road virtually went into bankruptcy. In due course of time all the M. & M. road, with its franchises and land-grants, passed into the hands of the C. R. I. & P. Company, which Company assumed all its liabilities. In the adjustment of these liabilities, the bondholders were settled with; but under the plea that in the original construction of the M. & M. Road that corporation had guaranteed certain bonds issued by the city of Davenport, Muscatine, and Iowa City, and the Counties of Scott, Muscatine, Johnson, Washington, and other counties on the line, to the principal amount of $400,000, and as all said cities and counties defaulted on payment of the interest on said bonds, the C., R. I. & P. Company, as a matter of self-protection, obtained an order of Court, to the effect that $750,000 of the purchase money due the stockholders of the M. & M. Road, should be placed in the hands of Mr. B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, as Trustee, in case the M. & M. Road, or its assigns, should ever be obliged to make good its bonds of said cities and counties.

As soon as this order was obtained, the holders of said city and county bonds commenced suit against the funds thus held in trust. This was the state of affairs when the Legislature of Iowa, in 1868, passed the act enabling cities and counties to adjust their indebtedness, as nearly all that were in the M. & M. Road have now done, our own city being the first.

As soon as our City Debt Commissioners had completed the adjustment of that portion of our debt known as the railroad bonds, our Council, through Grant & Smith, commenced proceedings to collect from the Trustee the 16 per cent. on the 75,000 stock held by the city—which would amount to $12,000—an example which was followed by other cities and counties, similarly interested. Thus the firm had, in the aggregate, an enormous sum of money to collect for their clients.

The case has been a long and tedious one, but finally it has resulted favorably to our city, and the city treasury will become richer by $12,000, $4,000 of which will be paid now, and the remainder within a year.

The fees of the firm of Grant & Smith in this case amount to something like $100,000, the largest fee ever received by any firm in Iowa, or the Northwest, we believe.

Iowa County Bonds Settled.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal.

Under a law passed by the last Legislature the Supervisors of Iowa County have made a settlement of some three-quarters of the claims against that county and the city and town of Mineral Point; for principal and interest of bonds issued in aid of the Mineral Point Railroad, Messrs. Luther Beecher, Matt H. Carpenter, Edward Dodge, and Charles L. Frost, either as principals or attorneys, agreeing to such settlement, and Mr. Beecher—who controls some $125,000 of such claims—agreeing to use his influence to induce others to compromise like claims on a similar basis, viz: 65 cents on the dollar, payable in installments within six years. We understand the total amount to be paid will be about $300,000.

This compromise ends a long and vexatious litigation, in which the officers of Iowa County have sought to escape payment of obligations which they regarded void for failure to carry out the understanding on which they were issued, but which the courts, by successive decisions and judgments, reaching up to the United States Supreme Court, have decided valid. The officers and people of Iowa County have displayed much ingenuity in preventing the execution of judgments for these bonds, and avoiding the levying of taxes to pay them, and in other measures which they have taken to compel a compromise in the matter; and we are glad they have found a way out of their difficulties. The settlement of this debt, and the relief of the county and its citizens from judgments hanging over them, on account thereof, will greatly enhance the value of property, and make people much more ready to invest in enterprises for the development of the resources of the county. Indeed, it is probable that, whether just or unjust, it would have been to the pecuniary advantage of the county to have settled them, on the best terms obtainable, many years ago.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............July 19.

Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, 240 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Pilgrim, Ludington, 160 m lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Ludington, 157 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 115 m lumber.
Schr Conquest, Sister Bay, 150 cords wood.
Schr Frontier City, Oconto, 175 m lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Grand Haven, 135 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr St. Paul, Sutton Bay, 160 cds wood.
Schr Curlew, Oconto, 175 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 106 m lumber, 28 m lath.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 350 m lath.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Muskegon, 220 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Hemisphere, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 115 m lumber.
Schr O. M. Bond, Oswego, 525 tons coal.
Schr Clayton Belle, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr Collingwood, Buffalo, 418 tons coal.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 1,100 tons coal.
Schr M. Fillmore, Erie, 520 tons coal.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr Milan, Pensaukee, 180 m lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Ahnapee, Saugatuck, 80 cords slabs.
Schr Moselle, Escanaba, 220 m lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Menominee, 195 m lumber, 8 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 280 m lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 50 brls fish.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, 280 m lumber, 43 m shingles.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 500 m lath
Schr Ethan Allen, White Lake, 200 m lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, White Lake, 90 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 191 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr A. M. Beers, Bednocke, 140 m lumber
Schr J. Hibbard, Wollets' Pier, 80 cords tan bark.
Schr Japan, Ford River, 156 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr J. W. Brown, Menominee, 135 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Jennie Mullen, Oswego, 350 tons coal.
Scow Harmonia, South Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 130 cases berries, 28 bu fish.
Schr Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, 42 cds wood.
Stmr S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 101 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr J. L. Seaver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr O. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 35 m lumber.
Schr Presto, Ludington, 143 m lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr Melvina, Oconto, 250 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 75 m lumber, 5 m cedar posts.
Schr Willie Loutit, White Lake, 175 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Prop Sovereign, Montreal, 478 brls cement and sundries.
Barge Venus, Ludington, 250 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr W. Jones, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Stmr Scotia, Montreal, 100 casks soda ash.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 850 tons coal.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 30 m lumber.
Schr James King, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Scow Beloit, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Schr Gisine, Ludington, 85 m lumber.
Schr Mary Nan, Menominee, 15 m shingles.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Montauk, Little Traverse, 200 cords wood.
Schr Magg Thompson, White Lake, 150 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 1,327 cases fruit, 31 boxes fish, 84 bdls hides.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 260 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr John Bean, Jr., Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Scow Green Bay, North Bay, 1,600 telegraph poles.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 150 cases berries.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 65 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Nassau, Buffalo, 850 tons coal.
Schr L. Throop, Ludwig's Pier, 80 cords wood.
Scow Felicetious, Menominee, 170 m lumber.
Schr R. Howlett, White Lake, 160 m lumber, 25 m lath.

CLEARED............July 19.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 10 brls pork and sundries.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, sundries.
Bark Jessie Drummond, Port Colborne, 20,092 bu corn.
Stmr Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 12,000 bu corn, 10 brls pork.
Barge A. Gibhart, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr Skylark, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr B. F. Wade, Buffalo, 9,512 bu corn.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 500 bu oats.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 330 pkgs sundries.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 1,000 bu oats.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green salted hides and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, sundries.
Bark Lafranier, Buffalo, 27,047 bu corn.
Prop Alma Munro, Montreal, 16,237 bu wheat.
Prop India, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour; Erie, 1,400 brls flour; Detroit, 100 brls flour.
Schr Halsted, Buffalo, 36,278 bu corn.
Schr Willie Keller, Kingston, 16,244 bu wheat.
Schr Amoskeag, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Prop P. H. Burkhead, Buffalo, 16,823 bu corn.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 400 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries and 25 sacks corn.

Lake Freights

were fairly active at 5@5¼c for corn, and nominal at 5½@5¾c for wheat; bark Golden Fleece, corn at 5c, to Buffalo. Oswego and Kingston were quotable at 10@10½c for corn and 11@11½c for wheat. The engagements reported were as follows: To Buffalo—Schr Amoskeag, barge Ballentine, prop W. S. Graves, and barge Russell, corn on private terms, prop Idaho, corn, and prop Java, corn and rye, at 5¼c. To Kingston—Schr Gilbert Mollison, corn, at 10½c. To Oswego—Schrs G. Smith and Hoboken, corn (yesterday p. m.), at 10c. To New York, via Erie—Prop Japan, corn, through. To New England, via Ogdensburgh—Props City of Toledo and Milwaukee, corn, through rate. Total capacity equal to 354,000 bu corn, 16,000 bu rye. From Milwaukee to Buffalo, prop James Fisk, Jr., wheat on private terms.

OSWEGO, July 16.—Freights remain unchanged. The following charters are reported: To Chicago—Schrs Marion Egan, Ada Medora, Republic, and Cossack, coal, $2.15, free in and out.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Rates firm and vessels wanted. Charters reported; Schr Hattie Wells, coal to Chicago, $1.25 per ton, free to up-town dock; schr M. Slauson goes to Chicago, instead of Milwaukee, with coal at $1.12½ per ton, free. Reported by Capt. Tom Collins: Schr D. G. Fort, coal to Chicago, down-town dock, at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr H. F. Merry, stone to Cleveland, $3 per cord, free.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Charters reported: Schr H. D. Root, salt to Fremont at 6c per brl, f. o. b.; schr Lucinda Van Valkenburg, coal to Chicago at $1.12½, free; schr Dan Marble, lumber from Colchester, Ont., to Buffalo, at $4 per m.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 19.—The canal-boats Legrant, Waterloo, and Hercules were towed up from Peru to-day, loaded with corn for Chicago, and passed into the canal. The steamer Katie departed, towing the canal-boats Montana and Deerpark, with lumber for Peoria, and the Cataract, with lumber, flour, and salt for Hennepin; also the prop Illinois, towing the canal-boat Mary O'Riely, with building stone for Henry. The canal-boats Essex, with lumber for LaSalle, the Montana and Deerpark with lumber for Peoria, the Cataract with lumber, flour, and salt for Hennepin, all passed out of the canal. Nine feet and 5 inches of water on the mitre sill of Lock 15. No report from below.

Miscellaneous Items.

By the latest Custom-House regulations the name of every licensed vessel must be painted on her stern, and the port to which she belongs on a black ground in white letters not less than three inches in length. For non-compliance with this rule attaches a fine of $20.

—On Monday evening, while the schr Eveline Bates lay anchored under the lee of Kelly's Island, a heavy thunder squall arose, when her chain parted and the vessel was driven at a swift speed toward the shore. Fortunately she drifted foul of the pier and was there held by her hawsers. She arrived here yesterday for a new anchor and chain.

—The stmr Northwest has been repaired in Cleveland, and is ready to make her regular trips.

—Information received from good authority leads to the belief that the projected widening of the entrance to the Welland Canal at Port Colborne will not be carried to completion. The dredging of the feeder at Port Maitland has been commenced, with the expectation that it will in due time be made the main entrance to the Welland Canal. This change would be a gratifying one to the owners of lake shipping, and, though very much more could be said in favor of it, it is probably made in accordance with the following among other points set forth in the report of the engineer: "Port Maitland is easily accessible in stormy weather, has, as already shown, a deep water entrance, and from the nature of the river bed is capable of enlargement at a reasonable outlay. This harbor is now frequently used by vessels as a haven of refuge, and is stated to be one of the finest on Lake Erie. It has the additional advantage of being generally clear of ice much sooner than either Port Colborne or Buffalo. It is also well known that toward the eastern end of Lake Erie great fluctuations of the surface are caused by storms, the maximum effect from this cause being often productive of serious inundation at Buffalo. This is mainly owing to the rapid convergence of the north and south shores and the fact that the city is situated at the extreme end of the lake."

THE COURTS.

What Came of Marrying a Widow Worth $150,000.

Heavy Libel Suit Against the "Times"—Eleven More Promised.

Serious Charges of Misrepresentation, if True, Against Real Estate Men.

The other side of the somewhat famous McMahon divorce case appears from papers filed in the Superior Court on Saturday. The defendant McMahon, who was charged by his wife with all sorts of ill-treatment, files an answer, a cross-bill, and a petition, all of which documents contain similar allegations, most of which are of quite a startling character. The defendant relates that the lovely Miss Dwelsey, daughter of the wealthy brewer, became the bride, and later the widow, of Mr. Orrin J. Rose; how defendant left his business (glass-staining), made up to the wealthy widow, gained her love, married her, and took her on a pleasure-trip to California; that he was required by his wife to take charge of her property, amounting in value to some $150,000, and to superintend the making of plans, specifications, etc., of a block of six houses she was erecting, which caused him wholly to neglect his glass-staining business, which was a good one and netted him $7,000 per year. He found the complainant an extravagant woman, and, notwithstanding the fact that he was a steady-going customer, she proved devoted to the consumption of intoxicating beverages, kept bringing large quantities of brandies and other strong drinks into the house for the use of herself and her friends, and drank so incessantly as to affect her mental faculties. So completely had she come under the baneful influence that, defendant alleges, she has often been seen by him, since their marriage, calling for drinks in public saloons, and drinking them off there, notwithstanding his frequent remonstrances, which only had the effect of making her abusive and more arbitrary in her conduct towards him. Defendant denies that he has ever been guilty of extreme cruelty to her, or has maltreated her, or ever held a loaded pistol at her head, as was alleged in complainant's bill for divorce. On the other hand, he charges that the complainant kept in their house servants of ill-repute, causing thereby a scandal in his family, that one of the female servants is complainant's confidante, and was retained in complainant's service, although defendant advised complainant that she was not up to the standard in the point of morality. Defendant also charges that, in the summer after their marriage, complainant went to Canada and was there delivered of a child, which is still living, but is concealed from him; that after her return from Canada she tried to pick a quarrel with defendant, and in January, 1872, left home and replevined all the household effects, leaving him without a bed to rest upon; that after this she frequently sent for defendant to consult him upon business matters, and gave him instruction therein, which he obeyed with lamb-like simplicity, to the detriment of the glass-staining concern, whose affairs languished from lack of his personal attention. In December, 1872, the complainant replevined from him a $1,000 pair of horses, which she still uses in her private carriage, for the conveyance of herself and associates to various places; that immediately before applying for the divorce, in February, 1873, complainant requested defendant to call at her house; that he did so, and found her in company with a friend; saw also in the house a woman of suspicious character, as he entered the parlor at complainant's request, she telling him there was no one there but herself. One or two men who were with her insulted him by saying he did not recognize Mrs. McMahon as his (defendant's) wife; that defendant was then ordered out of the house by complainant and he began to obey; that before he left the parties told him they were going to a wedding, and defendant was further exasperated by catching sight of the wedding ring with which he had plighted his troth with the fickle Barbara, adorning the little finger of one of his wife's gentleman friends. At this stage of his answer, defendant, apparently, becomes wrathy, and launches forth his denunciations with a fearlessness which is quite charming after reading the half-timid opening. He states "that Barbara McMahon hath, since her marriage, committed adultery with sundry persons, and had meetings and assignations with sundry male persons, at her residence and at other places in Cook County, and that she feared detection, until her criminal conduct became notorious with certain men, when she threw aside all restraint, and showered her favors, particularly favoring a Col. T. A. Hares, whom she met at his office in the Honore Block; that she was compelled, in consequence of her loose manner of living, to leave her residence on the North Side, and is now living in South Chicago with said Col. Hares, where she is less known, the move being made to avoid the consequences of her scandalous life, and not from fear of defendant; that the complainant has become so infatuated with Hares that he has obtained from her the span of horses already referred to, and got control of the management of her estate, which she permits, although she well knows Hares to be a man of low moral character, and incompetent to manage the business intrusted to him. After reciting which wrongs, defendant says he thinks it hard that he should be charged with evil-doing when so much is to be said on the other side of the case.

CHARGES AGAINST REAL ESTATE SELLERS.

Charlotte Howe files a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court against David W. Storrs and Elisha C. Ware, setting forth the following allegations: That the defendants claim to be the possessors of a large tract of land in the Normal School subdivision of the west ½ of the southeast ¼ of Sec. 21, 38, 14, the property being situated near Englewood; that in April last she entered into negotiations with them for the purchase of a lot, and they exhibited to her a plat of their lots, setting their value at $600 each, and stating that they were high, gravelly, near the railroad station, and very desirable for residence purposes; that she was persuaded to buy a lot, which they represented to be close to a certain sign erected on the land, and near which all the ground was of very desirable quality; that through these representations she was induced to buy the east 25 feet of Lot 4, in Block 2, in said subdivision, paying therefor $600, giving $150, and the balance in notes; that on examination the lot turned out to be low, swampy, and unfit for habitation, and located 600 feet from the sign aforesaid, and, moreover, was intersected by a deep ditch, which quite spoiled it for residence purposes, rendering it worth not one-half what she had paid for it; that complainant in vain tried to have the property reconveyed to defendants, and her $150 and notes returned her; she also charges that the deed conveying the property to her is fraudulent, inasmuch as Storrs did not appear before the Notary to procure the acknowledgment thereof; and that complainant did not promise to pay the 1873 taxes on the property, yet a clause was, after she signed the deed, inserted therein, by which she was made to agree to do so. She also charges that the property, instead of being clear, is heavily encumbered; in consideration of which alleged facts she prays relief in a court of equity.

LARGE VERDICT FOR AGENCY COMMISSIONS.

An interesting case was tried before Judge Heaton, on Friday, in Atchinson v. the William Butcher Steel Works, of Philadelphia, in which complainant sued for $50,000, for commissions on the sale of defendant's goods. In 1869, Atkinson, then President of the Chicago Spring Company, was appointed by defendant its agent for the sale of its goods in Chicago. The appointment was made verbally, but was subsequently confirmed by a letter from the Board. After complainant had held the agency some six months they revoked his appointment, claiming that the contract was not binding, inasmuch as the appointment was not made in writing. Complainant's view of the case was taken by the jury who gave him a verdict for $11,584.16, merely for services actually preformed as agent; they not being able to determine, from lack of evidence, what the prospective damages in the case amounted to.

DAMAGES SOUGHT FOR RAILROAD INJURIES.

D. R. K. Stewart files a præcipe in the Superior Court in a suit for trespass, brought by Michael Barrow v. the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. The action is brought to recover $15,000 damages for injuries received by plaintiff while engaged, some six weeks since, as an employe by the defendant. He, with others, was pushing a car along the track, when an engine, through the absence of a brakeman, came along and struck the car, sending the coupling-iron through complainant's body, cutting off the top of the hip-bone, and inflicting injuries that still leave him in a perilous condition.

SUIT UNDER THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

Martin McNamara files a declaration in a suit of trespass on the case, in the Superior Court, against Patrick Meade and Adolphus D. Rich. Complainant seeks to recover $10,000 damages from defendants, who are, respectively, proprietor and landlord of a saloon, under the act to provide against the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors. The plaintiff's son got drunk at Meade's tavern, and in trying to go home, fell asleep with his legs across the railroad track. They were cut off and he died. This will be virtually the first case under the statute, as the one previously begun in Judge Tree's Court was dismissed on a demurrer to the declaration.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Franklin MacVeagh & Co., on Saturday, petitioned for the adjudication of Martin Thumann, claiming as creditors for $400.81, and alleging that the debtor has suffered an execution to be levied on his goods in favor of Henry Thumann, with intent to defraud his creditors.

In the matter of John Pasmley, an order was made restoring the case, and for second and third meetings of creditors.

The Assignee's report in the matter of C. S. Mixer was approved.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee in the estate of Louis Levin, and R. W. Jenkins in the estate of — Poleman.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

John Sullivan pleaded guilty to two indictments of larceny of iron chains, used in moving houses in Hubbard street, and was remanded for sentence.

Frederick Reihenbacker pleaded guilty to stealing silver-ware belonging to Z. B. Taylor, and was remanded for sentence.

The case of The People v. David Neddermeyer came up on a motion by defendant's attorney to quash the indictment. The charge was one of selling liquor to a drunkard, and the motion was based upon the assumption that it was necessary for the prosecution to show guilty knowledge on the part of the defendant. The Court overruled the motion, and the case will come up for trial on Wednesday next. The case of The People v. Peter Seglers came up on like grounds, and was similarly disposed of.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

Joseph E. Smith was appointed guardian of the estate of George P. Serwin, under an approved bond of $60,000.

John T. Wilson was appointed administrator of the estate of the late H. William Pearson, under the approved bond of $14,000.

Anna Schroeder was appointed administrator of the estate of Frederick Schroeder, under an approved bond of $5,200.

Francis D. Hemanway was appointed guardian of Gertrude Elizabeth Page et al., under an approved bond of $17,000.

Joanna Anderson was appointed administrator of the estate of Isaac Anderson, under an approved bond of $12,000.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In Judge Farwell's Court the case of Sarah Monroe v. E. L. C. Monroe, a suit for separate maintenance came up, on a motion to dissolve the bail bond of $500 on which defendant was released from arrest, made by virtue of a writ of ne exeat, obtained by his wife on the ground that he was about to fly from the State. A temporary arrangement was made, leaving matters in statu quo, and defendant engaging to pay the complainant, within thirty days, $50 for legal expenses and $10 per week to live upon.

The case of Lonergan v. City of Chicago came up before Judge Heaton, on Saturday, on motion by plaintiff for a new trial, which was overruled by the Court.

Melviney A. Hayes files a præcipe in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against Omar Bushnell; damages, $10,000.

William A. Farber files a præcipe in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against Samuel Myers; damages, $6,000.

William Bush files a præcipe in a suit of trespass, in the Circuit Court, against Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*; damages, $50,000. The plaintiff is a lawyer whom the defendant accused of shystering. This is the second suit of the kind brought against the same party, and about eleven more are stated to be coming.

Benjamin F. Shotwell files a bill, in the Circuit Court, against Phœbe Carter, to establish his lien upon the E ½ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 6, 38, 13, which, he alleges, defendant agreed to convey to him for $10,000, on the 6th of September, 1870, but which agreement was destroyed in the great fire.

Edmund Moore files a petition in the Superior Court against John Lacey, Frank J. Weidinger, and Thomas D. Snyder, for a mechanics' lien of $180.66 on Lot 10 and E. half of Lot 11, in Hayes, Shelby & Magoffin's Subdivision of Block 46, in S. E. ¼ Sec. 7, 39. 14, with building thereon.

Patrick Hallman files a declaration in a suit of trespass, in the Superior Court, against Andrew and Peter Redze, 'bus proprietors, whose servant, complainant alleges, drove so badly on Kinzie street, on the 14th of August last, that his 'bus collided with complainant's buggy, smashing up against the sidewalks, lopping off a wheel or two, and rendering necessary the services of a carriage-maker, a harness-dealer, and a veterinary surgeon, all to the damage of $300.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—7,861—Susan A. v. William A. Webber; divorce on ground of desertion. 7,862—Appeal. 7,863—Patrick O'Neill v. Thomas Andrews; petition to restore record. 7,864—Nancy E. Newman, Administratrix, v. W. E. Townsend, Solomon Crane, and Theodore F. Talmage; assumpsit, $600. 7,865—Suppressed for service. 7,866—Restored case. 7,867—Wm. Bush v. W. F. Storey; trespass on the case, $50,000. 7,868—Charlotte Howe v. David W. Stoors and Elisha C. Ware; bill. 7,769—Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company v. Isaac and William Graveson; assumpsit, $300. 7,850—Melinvey A. Hayes v. Omar Bushnell; assumpsit, $10,000. 7,871—Appeal. 7,872—Benjamin F. Shotwell v. Phœbe Carter; bill. 7,873, 4, 5—Restored cases. 7,876—W. W. Snowdon v. Henry and Laura P. Sherman; bill. 7,877—William A. Farber v. Samuel Myers; assumpsit, $6,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,230—William S. v. S. A. Creed; divorce on account of cruelty. 44,231—Edmund Moore v. John Lacy et al; petition for mechanics' lien; $180.66. 44,232—Charles Weinberg v. Charles Withe; trespass on the case, $7,000. 44,233—Michael Barrow v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; trespass, $15,000. 44,234—Martin McNamara v. Patrick Meade and Adolphus D. Rich; trespass in the case, $10,000. 44,235—Sidney Parker v. Thomas Williams; assumpsit, $1,500. 44,236—William Griffith v. James Steel, John McMahon, John F. Bradley, Jacob Smith, John D. Colby, and John Pope; assumpsit, $700. 44,238—Jane v. John Mills; divorce on ground of desertion. 44,238—Patrick Hallman v. Andrew and Peter Razor; trespass, $300. 44,239-40—Appeal. 43,241—Suppressed. 44,242—F. E. A. Wolcott et al. v. James Berry; assumpsit, $3,500. 44,243—Clara G. Duck v. I. B. Wolcott; assumpsit, $600. 44,244—Appeal.

DR. JOHNSON AND W. F. STOREY.

The *Times* of yesterday contained a card signed by the proprietor, W. F. Storey, wherein he stated that he had "not a particle of doubt that the death which occurred in my family six months ago came of the gross recklessness, carelessness, and neglect of H. A. Johnson, the attending physician." This was asserted "not hastily or without consideration;" and, the doctor named occupying a high social and professional position in Chicago, and the charges made reflecting severely upon his character as a physician, a TRIBUNE reporter was sent to learn what he had to say regarding them. Dr. Johnson has resided in this city for twenty-three years, and enjoys the benefits to be derived from a large practice; he is a member of the Board of Health, and has been prominently identified with numerous scientific and literary societies. Considering his character unimpeachable, his manner, yesterday afternoon, indicated that he cared very little about the imputations of the *Times*, knowing that they would not injure him professionally or otherwise. He did not desire to make allusion to Mr. Storey's charges, and only after much consideration gave utterance to the brief statement subjoined:

"Mr. Storey has written to me several letters expressing his dissatisfaction with my treatment of his late wife, but has assigned no sufficient reason for such dissatisfaction. I presume the card is rather the result of a morbid feeling than a logical conclusion arrived at by any process of reasoning. It is not uncommon for persons who have lost friends to think that if some other course had been pursued, the result would have been quite different; or if some other physician had been employed, those who were dear to them might have been saved. As to the medical history of the case, I have carefully reviewed it, and think it of sufficient interest to the profession to be published. It, I think, justifies the views I entertained at the time of Mrs. Story's death as to the nature of her disease and the treatment which was followed. For the purpose of relieving Mr. Story's mind, and at the solicitation of some of his friends, a statement of the history and treatment of the case was submitted to a physician—an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Story—who, as I understand, entirely agreed with me as to the nature of the disease and the propriety of the treatment pursued. Of this, however, I have not the written opinion of the gentleman referred to."

It is very doubtful if Dr. Johnson seeks redress in a suit for libel; he seems disposed to let the medical profession decide as to the correctness of his diagnosis and treatment, realizing that his friends cannot be prejudiced by any articles which originate in the brain of a man who, by the death of one dear to him, has brooded over her loss to such an extent as to become "morbid" or a monomaniac on the subject.

A LIVELY POLICEMAN.

How a New Candidate Conducted Himself Yesterday Morning.

Gets Drunk, Thrashes His Host, and Finds Himself an Occupant of a Cell.

A week or so ago there stood before the Board of Police Commissioners, a sturdy young son of Erin, a bashful applicant for the honorable place of a city policeman. His name was McGowan, he said. The Board, favorably impressed with his appearance, placed him on trial for sixty days. He was given a club, belt, and star, and assigned to the Madison Street Station. The following narrative, the truth of which can be proven by a multitude of witnesses, will doubtless persuade the Police Commissioners that this new candidate is very unworthy of the trust which they have reposed in him.

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, McGowan was relieved from duty, and soon after was on his way to his home, No. 193 Wesson street. The patroling of the night had quite fatigued him, and he felt thirsty. He accordingly cast his eyes about for a sign which would inform him that behind it parched throats were cooled. But it was Sunday morning; and saloons were closed. A happy thought flashed through the wanderer's brain. He had a bosom-friend, one Patrick O'Hara, whose residence he would soon pass by, and whom he knew always managed to furnish a choice drop to a visiting friend. This McGowan remembered, and forthwith directed his steps to Pat's house.

This "house" is worthy of an extended description. It is located on West Indiana street, and is called No. 70. The floor is fully six feet lower than the street-level, which fact indicates that the edifice was erected in the old times before the last filling-up. Access is gained from an alley. This latter reminds one of a prairie slough, for it cannot be walked, but must be waded through. The noses of the Health Department officers have evidenly not been inserted there since the settlement of the neighborhood. Of Pat's house the principal material is wood. Its size is about that of a lunch-booth on a picnic-ground. Formerly there were panes of glass in the window sash. The floor is now covered with a hard crust of dirt, the accumulation of years. While this castle, for so Pat regards it, looks begrimed and dirty and disgusting, a stench pervades it which is much worse. In such a place Pat and his wife, with three matrimonial responsibilities, reside. Mrs. O'Hara, however, lives not always there. Whether it is summer or winter, she may generally be found in a suburban residence, known as Fenton's brick-making establishment. She is there at present, beguiling these drowsy summer days by net-knitting.

To this residence the thirsty McGowan repaired. After shaking him cordially by the hand, Pat hastened across the street to No. 65, which is a cozy little rum-hole, kept by one Henry Pates. Pat soon returned with a pop-bottle filled with fusil. The friends drank and chatted. They poured the nectar into their throats, and assurances of eternal friendship into each other's bosoms. The bottle was emptied and filled again. The friends grew warmer and more tender. But, alas, peaceful communion is not the heritage of whisky-drinkers. A difference of opinion arose; a dispute followed. Pat declared that there was no man on the police force able to handle him. McGowan's pride, and well-soaked brain, could not brook the remark. He said he was the man. Opening his coat, he displayed the six-pointed silver piece, in token of his authority. Pat denied his authority, and a lively game of fist-and-nose ensued. Pat finally fell on his back, and McGowan then picked up a chair, and, swinging it in the air, brought it down on Pat's head. The blow would have stunned an ox. It did not Pat. His skull would compare favorably with that of an Old Dominion darkey. High up spurted the blood from a scalp wound. Then McGowan executed a can-can upon the ribs and intestines of his prostrate foe.

At this juncture, happily for Pat, a genuine policeman, and an efficient one, too, arrived, in the person of Officer Berry. He took in matters at a glance, and, procuring an express wagon, had both the antagonists conveyed to the Madison Street Station. Dr. Thibodo stitched up a ghastly scalp wound on Pat's head. McGowan was deprived of his star, and consigned to a cell, which he once boasted he would fill himself some day. He may at least be commended for fulfilling his promise so soon.

A $900 BURGLARY.

A Michigan Avenue Residence Robbed by a Man and Woman—Stupidity of a Private Watchman.

A heavy robbery of valuable clothing was committed last Saturday night, at the residence of A. F. Seeberger, No. 716 Michigan avenue. The total value of the property taken exceeds $900, and consisted in part of a complete seal-skin set, some valuable winter dresses, and a small quantity of silver. But for the stupidity of an officer of O'Callihan's private police, the thieves would doubtless have either been caught or prevented from securing any large amount of plunder. The house has been vacant for some time, Mr. Seeberger and family being absent in the country. The officer referred to had been specially detailed to watch the house. About half-past 11 o'clock Saturday night, he observed that a pane of glass in a window in the basement had been removed. Upon looking in he saw two persons, a man and woman, groping their way about in the darkness. In reply to a question from the officer, they said they lived in the house, and had just came in from the country, and, having lost their keys, they were compelled to remove a light of glass to gain the inside of the house. This explanation satisfied the very unsuspecting mind of the watchman, and he moved along to the place where he was wont to take his accustomed sleep. The thieves, being undisturbed and fearless, collected together a large quantity of clothing, and conveyed it away in a wagon. They did not leave the least clue to their identity.

PERSONAL.

Maj. Culver, of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, is said to be developing an iron mine in Richland County.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore arrived in Ann Arbor, Tuesday evening, the 15th, to attend the reunion of his family, held this year at the residence of Cyrus Millard, near Dexter, Mich.

A. J. Lamberton, of St. Peter, who has been conducting the business department of the St. Paul *Pioneer* since the death of Col. Paulding, will become a permanent resident of St. Paul.

Dr. Peck treats the salary-grab operation as about the shrewdest act of his service in Washington, saying that in view of the $6,000 extra-pay, he "can't be called a fool."—*Toledo Commercial.*

Dr. William H. Stennett, recently General Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad at St. Louis, has resigned his position to accept the General Passenger Agency of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in Chicago.

Mr. A. T. Stewart sails in the Scotia this morning for a two-months' sojourn in Europe. Notwithstanding his late illness, he leaves in excellent health. His trip will include visits to London, Paris, Vienna, Switzerland, and perhaps Italy.—*New York World, July* 16.

Perhaps Senator Orris S. Ferry has heretofore felt a little delicate about returning his back pay, fearing that his action in so doing might be considered a reflection on Senator Buckingham. We appreciate the delicate motives that may have actuated Mr. Ferry, and rejoice that he can now unload his share of the plunder without reflecting on his colleague.—*New London Telegram.*

Reuben A. Chapman, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died on Saturday, June 28, at the Hotel de la Croix, Fluellen, on Lake Lucerne, Switzerland. He was 72 years of age, and was traveling abroad for his health. Judge Chapman was many years an eminent lawyer at Springfield, and was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1860, and to be Chief Justice in 1868.

Dr. Mary Walker called as usual at the Treasury Department this morning, but was stopped by the doorkeepers, who informed her that they had instructions to deny her admittance to the building. By one of those playful smiles, so potent in softening irate man, she finally induced one of the custodians of the entrance to make known to Gen. Spinner that she "stood without the gate." He at once secured her an open sesame, and the Doctor repaired to his official boudoir and poured forth in his ear all her hardships and wrongs. The big heart of the General waxed warm, and during the day he mailed a letter to Dr. Nichols, in charge of the Insane Asylum, recommending her for an appointment in that institution as an assistant physician. The General made this recommendation in good faith, and says he thinks she would render invaluable service in the asylum.—*Washington Star, July* 17.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

HYDE PARK.

At the regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees on Saturday evening, the following bills were audited and paid:

Sam G. Rhoades, Civil Engineer	$184.50
Police force, payment for June	744.00
Peter Johnson, Calumet ferryman	40.00
J. W. Bennett, drainage work	70.00
Wilson & Benson, Stony Island avenue	3,000.00
Chas. Creighton, Hyde Park avenue sidewalk	75.60
Beaty & Barker, Fifty-first street sewer	4,744.00
Pay-roll on Chicago and Thornton road	190.75
Pay-roll for sprinkling streets	144.00
Pay-roll for repairs on streets	108.62
Pay-roll for repairs of sidewalks	18.00
Total	$9,319.47

The following fines were remitted:

Palmer & Arnold, selling liquor without license	$60.00
J. M. Gillespie, traffic on boulevards	5.00
Bennett and Rawlins, trespass on park and resisting officer	20.00
W. H. Howard, breach of the peace	50.00
Total	$135.00

And on report of the Attorney, the following rebates were allowed:

H. & C. Gebert on the tax of 1871	$1.69
Jas. P. Hitchcock on Prairie avenue	580.00
Leonard Rathgerber on Prairie avenue	100.00
Total	$681.69

The petition for sewer on Evans avenue was ordered to be placed on file. The Committee obtained permission to connect with South Park sewer at Forty-third street and notified the petitioners, but they have neglected further proceedings.

George S. Bowen's plat of Subdivision of S ½ of S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 3, 38, 14 was approved on the usual conditions; and his plat of Subdivision in Cleaverville was rejected for want of conformity.

The two petitions for appointment of George Adam Nerb and Lorin Love as policemen at Grand Crossing were answered by the appointment of Nerb.

R. S. Thompson, Attorney, reported that he had secured an order by telegraph from F. F. Stattaker, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway, for cleaning out their ditch from Englewood to the Calumet River, and for a proper bridge on Commercial street at Ainsworth Station.

Also, on the communication of J. L. Storms that the Michigan Southern and Pittburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways were encroaching on Cottage Grove avenue, recommended that an officer order the obstructions removed according to the village ordinances. The Superintendent of Public Works was directed to order the removal.

The petitions of Miles Almy and others, referred back to obtain more signatures, were presented again, with many additional names, and in answer the Attorney was directed to prepare ordinances to widen to 100 feet and to extend Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet avenues, from Fifty-fifth to Ninety-fifth streets.

A communication was received from D. H. Horne, urging that avenues, streets, and houses be numbered consecutively on the decimal plan, and that all streets be located in direct line, and be made of uniform width, and have but one name for the entire length.

A petition numerously signed was presented, praying that no liquor-license be granted for less than $500.

There being a full meeting of the Board, for the first time since the adoption of the resolution to grant no licenses for less than $500, according to previous agreement, Mr. Bonfield moved to reconsider that resolution, and the motion to reconsider was lost. Yeas—Barney, Cady, and Doyle; Nays—Bonfield, Gray, and Stebbins.

In the matter of the question by the South Park Commissioners about Kankakee avenue, the Attorney reported that said avenue had never been opened from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth street, and that its place had been supplied by Vincennes avenue.

The whole question of Water Works was reconsidered in town-meeting style, and a lengthy discussion between Messrs. Bogue, Cornell, Wadsworth, Bonfield, Stebbins, Hardy, and Barker, resulted in the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, This Board did, on the 12th of July, 1873, authorize a notice to be published that proposals would be received by the Board of Water Commissioners until July 18, to furnish machinery and pipes for the Water Works in Hyde Park; and,

WHEREAS, The time specified in such notice is deemed too short to secure the desired competition; and,

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen as to the sufficiency and clearness of details of the specifications on which said bids were made; and,

WHEREAS, Said bids are not satisfactory to this Board, for the above reasons; therefore,

Resolved, That all bids made and received in pursuance of such notice be and they are hereby rejected and returned without examination to the makers.

Resolved, That the Board of Water Commissioners prepare specifications with such plans and details as they may deem necessary for the construction of said water works and the laying of the pipe, and that the services of a competent engineer be secured if desired, and that such plans shall be submitted to this Board for further action.

Adjourned to meet in joint session with the Water Commissioners on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock.

EVANSTON.

Appointments to the Faculty of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University have been made as follows: Miss Frances E. Willard, Dean of the College and Professor of Esthetics in the University; Mr. S. Norton will have charge of the classes in history in the College and the Preparatory Department; Miss Kate Jackson, Instructor of French in the University; Miss Pettengill is retained in the Department of Art and will continue her studio in University Hall; Miss McClure, Instructor in Drawing; Miss Anna Morey, Instructor in Natural History in the Preparatory Department; Miss H. E. Reed, associated with Mr. E. L. Parke, in the Mathematical Department of the Preparatory; Sarah Hackett Stevenson will take her place as Resident Physician in the new College building. It is intended by the officers of the University to have a special course for young ladies who prefer not to take the University course, which will be shorter by two years.

A new Baptist church is to be built in this place, at a cost of $25,000. Mr. Cass Chapman, of Chicago, is the architect. The building is to be of brick, with stone trimmings, the brick-work to be stained and tuck pointed, the whole to be surmounted by a brick tower rising from one corner, 175 feet in height. Its internal arrangements will be similar to the First Baptist Church of Chicago.

The new Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church are taking steps to finish the audience-room, into which a large organ is to be placed, and build the spire.

Schuyler Colfax spent Sunday in Evanston, and addressed the scholars of the Presbyterian Church at their quarterly concert.

Last evening a Union League was held in the Baptist Church by the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Baptist Societies.

The Woman's Educational Aid Association of Evanston, formerly the Aid Fund Committee of the Ladies' College, held their first meeting Saturday, at the residence of Obediah Huse, Esq. Steps have been taken to incorporate the Association. It is now composed of Mesdames O. Bragdon, J. F. Willard, I. R. Hitt, F. E. Willard, J. A. Pearson, O. Huse, A. Gillespie, D. Kerr, H. B. Hurd, E. N. Packard, and C. E. Browne, and Messrs. I. R. Hitt, and O. Huse. Officers have been elected as follows: President, Mrs. I. R. Hitt; Vice President, Mrs. A. Gillespie; Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Pearson; Treasurer, Mrs. O. Huse. A constitution and by-laws were adopted.

The addition to the College Cottage is now being put on. It will be 18x42 feet. Messrs. H. B. Hord, O. Huse, and I. R. Hitt were appointed a Committee on Finances. An anniversary will be held at the close of each year.

The Board of Education, at their meeting last Friday evening, made the following appointments of Superintendent and Teachers for our Public Schools for the ensuing year: O. E. Haven, Superintendent, salary, $1,800. Grammar Department: Room No. 7, Minnie Bradshaw, $750; Room No. 6, Mary N. Ludlam, $750. Intermediate Department: Room No. 4, no appointment; Room No. 3, Lillie Stephenson, $700. Primary: Room No. 2, Jessie Gunn, $600; Room No. 1, Miss Irwin, $650. Two vacancies yet remain, Room No. 4 in the Intermediate Department, occupied by Miss Haskins, who is employed in Dearborn Seminary, Chicago, for next year, and Dempster street Primary. Appointments for these places will be made as soon as suitable persons can be obtained.

A New Railroad Consolidation.

From the New York Bulletin.

The Illinois Central Company have secured the control of the direct railroad connections between Cairo and New Orleans. The New Orleans & Jackson & Mississippi Central Roads are to be consolidated, and the link between the latter at Jackson (Tennessee) and Cairo is now being rapidly built, and will be completed this fall. The Ohio & Mobile Company are authorized to run over part of this extension, and in this way the Illinois Central secures a direct connection with Mobile as well as New Orleans. The two New Orleans roads—the Jackson & Great Northern and Mississippi Central—have made a general joint mortgage, 7 per cent gold bonds, for $16,000,000, of which $10,000,000 are reserved in the United States Trust Company to provide for a corresponding amount of existing old mortgages, and the remaining $6,000,000 are recommended to (if, indeed, they have not been placed with) the foreign stockholders of the Illinois Central Company,—the Company undertaking to purchase $200,000 of the bonds every year at par value.

THE WISCONSIN WINNEBAGOES.

The Late Conference with Them—Speeches of the Indian Commissioner and the Winnebago Chiefs.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Wis., July 17, 1873.

The tribe of Winnebagoes assembled to hear the address of E. P. Smith, Indian Commissioner, from Washington, who was to address them on the subject of their removal to Nebraska. After partaking of the usual Indian festivities, Commissioner Smith addressed them as follows:

"I have seen Indians many times. That was before your Great Father sent for me to go to Washington. I have asked where the Winnebagoes had their home, farms, and lands. I was always told, 'We have no lands or anything; while other Indians have plenty, we are poor.' When I was in Washington, I heard that some of your tribe sought a home, but did not want to go away from here. You know that the Governor and citizens do not want you in the State. Some of you came to Washington to tell me your troubles. I have come to see you and talk with you. I want to tell you what I think is best for you to do. You see that you cannot remain any longer in this country as you have been living. You are liable to get into trouble with the white people; and you are getting poorer every day. This is true of all the Indians who are living as you are. The Chippewas have given up your way of living, and have gone to farming and raising cattle, and have school and meeting-houses. This fall they will have experienced farmers, and implements for the cultivation of their lands; and so it is all over the country. The Indian must learn to live on what grows out of the land, instead of that which runs over it. So it must be with you. If you live in Wisconsin, you cannot get any land to cultivate. The Government has no lands here to give you. Even if you could get a little land here and there, you would be so scattered that the Government could not protect you. You have some of the best lands in the country in Nebraska. It belongs to you as much as to those who are upon it. If you want to go, you can go whether they wish it or not. That land was bought with your money. There is more money in Washington belonging to the Winnebagoes that you could not count in all your life; but, as long as you are wandering about here, we will not give it to you, for you will spend it in whisky. The Government wishes to pay the money to those only who make good use of it. The interest paid on the money amounts annually to $55,000. This now goes to the Winnebagoes in Nebraska. If you go there, you can have your share of it, but, while you stay here, you will not get any. My advice is, to go to Nebraska, where the Government will take care of you till you can take care of yourselves. If you have property, it will be transported to you; and it is the wish and determination of the Government that you shall remove."

Black Hawk and other Chiefs said they knew how they were living, but their fathers were buried here, and they wanted to be buried here with them. "If we move to Nebraska, we shall be neglected the same as we were when we were brought here, and we do not wish to go."

J. M. Rusk, member of Congress for the Seventh District, then addressed the meeting.

The majority of the tribe then left the council-tent, fully determined not to leave the State.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Under date of the 19th of July, there appeared in the columns of THE TRIBUNE and *Times* articles purporting to be special telegrams from Milwaukee, wherein the name of "Phelps" was unjustly used in connection with the name of "Brewer & Co." The information published purported to come from me. In justice to Mr. Phelps, I take pleasure in saying that I never gave such information; and, to my knowledge, he never gave Brewer & Co. any draft, or shipped them any goods *from Galena, Ill.* The statement has been misrepresented. Respectfully,

W. GEO. DOLL,
(Of Finley, Doll & Co.)

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Over 100 new buildings are in process of erection at Ludington, Mich.

—The Winona & St. Peter Railroad is completed twenty-seven miles west of the State line, and construction trains are now running to within seventeen miles of Lake Kampeska, the terminus for this year.

—Peter Becker, a farmer who lives four miles west of Belleville, Ill., has just threshed the wheat from forty acres of his land, from which he has derived the large yield of 1,200 bushels of the most excellent grain, which he disposed of at one of the Belleville mills for the price of $1.25.

—There is a man in the Palmyra (Mo.) jail for stealing a biscuit in Hannibal. He was tried before the Hannibal Court of Common Pleas, and eleven of the jury were for sending him to the Penitentiary and one for acquitting him. The case has already cost the county as much as $50, with a prospect of doubling that amount before it is done with.

—The Central Railroad of Iowa has issued a circular to the bondholders respecting the non-payment of interest. The circular states that the earnings of last year were less than the cost of operating, and that the floating debt is now about $950,000, of which more than half, or $524,000 is for money advanced to pay interest.

—The Platte Valley (Neb.) *Journal* asserts that the earthquake which lately shook the Elkhorn Valley has changed somewhat the face of nature. A stream called Bear Creek, which formerly emptied into the Niobrara, now flows into the Elkhorn, and has so swollen the last-mentioned stream that fords formerly knee high are now waist high. Eight miles of the bed of Bear Creek are changed.

—C. M. Wheat tells an incident that illustrates the immense immigration into Texas. He was talking with a man in Dallas, one day, who had just come through from Saline County, Missouri, and was detained at the Canadian River, in the Indian Territory, for nineteen days, two days on account of the high water, and the remaining seventeen days simply on account of the press of business at the ferry, 478 emigrant teams waiting to cross. The rapidity with which the northern counties of Texas are settling up is beyond description.—*Winona Republican.*

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat*, speaking of the strike of the freight-conductors and brakemen on the Central Railroad, says: "It appears that the men had been accustomed to receive extra pay when doubling the road, but quite recently this extra pay was denied them. As is quite natural, they thought that it was but right for them to receive extra wages for extra work, and they accordingly made a demand to that effect. This strike, of course, caused a stoppage of all freight transportation on this part of the line, and at points east of this city there were miles of track occupied by freight cars awaiting hands to move them onward. Yesterday the demands of the men were granted, and they went to work again in the afternoon. The freight which has accumulated here, and at adjacent points, will now be promptly cleared away and business resume its wonted regularity upon the line."

The St. Louis Millers and the Illinois Freight Law.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 19.

Our city millers had a hard time last year. Many of them lost money, and few, if any, made much more than enough to cover their expenses. They were forced to buy most of their wheat in States east of here, at 20 to 25 cents per bushel more than local millers paid, and pay freight upon it to St. Louis. The flour made from this wheat was shipped to eastern points, and then came into direct competition with the flour manufactured at the same points from whence our millers drew their wheat. The eastern flour costing less for the material and less for the carriage by rail to the same markets sought by the St. Louis flour, was enabled to sell it and take full possession of the market. Not only this, but the "new process" flours, manufactured from spring wheat, also came into competition with the high-priced St. Louis flours. This year, with a good crop of wheat near at home, our millers felt somewhat sanguine of reaping a substantial profit from the prosecution of their business. But now the Illinois Freight law looms up threateningly in the undeveloped future. All shipments by rail to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and to interior points of New England and Pennsylvania, must be carried by roads crossing the State of Illinois, and come as rigorously under the provisions of the ridiculous Freight law recently enacted in that State as do those railroads having both termini in the State. The enactment of this unreasonable freight folly has already led to a material increase in the rates of carriage by every road crossing the State of Illinois, in many instances more than doubling it, and so alarmed have some of the roads become at the violent and excessive penalties attached for an infraction of the law that they will not carry freight on their line on through bills of lading at all.

Among the roads thus refusing is the Chicago & Alton. They only sign for through freight as far as Joliet, and charge a largely advanced rate. Freight on flour to the East has just been advanced 20 cents per barrel, and it is understood that a further advance of 10 cents per barrel will be promulgated in a week or so. Then the rate is to be steadily advanced week by week until 50 cents per barrel has been added. This is the special hardship in store for the millers. They are accustomed, during July and August, to laying in very large supplies of wheat, often one or two hundred thousand bushels each. Now if they load up in this manner the present year, or if they run their mills up to their full capacity, they will accumulate a stock of flour the cost of which was based on a comparatively low rate of freight, but the sale of which must take place under the operations of a positively high rate of freight. In justice to our milling trade, therefore, we hope the various railway companies will speedily fix upon some rate which may be considered permanent for the season. If, under the Illinois freight law, the railways believe they cannot carry flour to New York City for less than $2 per barrel, it will be much better to put the rate there at once, and stick to it.

In the meantime our millers declare they must hunt some means of getting East without crossing Illinois. The Ohio River, as long as Capt. Lowrey's barges can ascend it, will be put into requisition. When this fails, the Mississippi to New Orleans, thence to New York by ocean steamers, will probably be the route selected. They will be driven to do this from the fact that all of the Minnesota made flours may go East by Duluth and Buffalo at a very low rate while navigation is open. All the Iowa and Wisconsin flours may go East by Milwaukee, also at a low rate, while the Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Tennessee flours, not having to submit to the conditions of this infamous law, may go to market as cheaply as ever, and successfully compete with all St. Louis brands. This, in brief, is the unfavorable aspect of the milling situation here at present.

Memorial Service in Honor of John Stuart Mill.

From the New York Tribune.

One of the most remarkable and least objectionable manifestations of free religion which have been recently seen was the memorial service in honor of John Stuart Mill, under the conduct of the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, on the 25th of May, at Finsbury Chapel, in London. It would be hard to classify the exercises according to any known rules of orthodoxy, but it would be equally difficult to specify anything in them with which any devout Christian of any sect could find fault. The proceedings were opened by the singing of a poem which had nothing of the hymn about it, embodying that idea of Chaucer, "Trust to thine own heart. Thy soul shall save." The religious readings impartially included Isaiah, Confucius, Buddha, and Jesus. George Herbert's charming lyric "Sweet day! so cool, so calm, so bright," was next sung, and Mr. Conway then delivered an eloquent and thoughtful eulogy of the great thinker, distinguished by the orator's well-known traits of liberality and ideality.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University, 1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-73) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY, MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814.
English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders, for their sanction or rejection, an agreement made and entered into by and between the Directors of the Peninsular Railway Company and the Directors of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the consolidation of said two companies into one corporation.
M. S. BRACKETT, Secretary.
Dated May 20, 1873.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

Valuable mill property and timbered lands on Fish River, Baldwin County, Ala., known as "HUGHES' MILL TRACT." About eight thousand acres (8,000) of heavily-timbered land, with water communication to Mobile Bay.
The mill is nearly new, and the whole will be sold low; part cash and mortgage. Apply to
ZOPHAR MILLS, 144 Front-st., New York, or HENRY ST. PAUL, Attorney, 58 Royal-st., Mobile, Ala.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY! THE GREAT SUMMER RESORT! PATRONIZED BY THE ELITE OF SOCIETY! ANOTHER GRAND TREAT!
Monday, July 21, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first time at this Theatre, Robertson's Beautiful Society Comedy,
SCHOOL!
With an augmented Company and Elaborate Scenery, Dresses, &c. In Rehearsal—"Lillian's Last Love."

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, July 21,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to W. H. HARRISON (Treasurer), CHAS. CROUSE, FRED BOWMAN, and CYRUS CROUSE.
A GREAT BILL WILL BE PRESENTED.
THE HAPPY PAIR,
THE GREAT BILLY RICE,
HARRY HART as SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
MISS MATTIE VICKERS.
The whole ending with an elegant comedy.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING
MONDAY, JULY 21.
Grand Matinees Saturday at 2½ o'clock.
Excelling all rivals and competition. Return of the world-renowned
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
GIGANTIC MINSTRELS from their great Southern tour, crowned with brilliant success. Now on their 21st annual tour. The largest and most powerful Company in existence. For particulars see programmes. Admission, 50 and 75 cents. Choice seats, $1.

DR. KAHN'S
MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
From New York,
Of Marvel, Science, and Art.

Will open on Monday, July 23, at 148 Clark-st., near Madison, above Schweizer's Coffee House. The Museum surpasses any exhibition of this kind ever witnessed in the West. Tickets, 50 cents, for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI
Industrial Exposition.
The Leading Industrial
FAIR OF AMERICA.

The Fourth Exhibition will open Wednesday, Sept. 3, and continue until Saturday, Oct. 4, 1873. Goods received from August 4 to August 30. Exhibitors should make immediate application for space.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
Canada...Saturday, July 26 | France...Saturday, Aug. 9.
Spain.....Saturday, Aug. 2 | Greece...Saturday, Aug. 16.
Cabin Passage, $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN........July 30
PEMBROKE........Aug. 20
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA........Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA........Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA........Wednesday, Aug. 20.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
22 FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
Sailing [illegible]-WEEKLY to and from QUEBEC.
M[illegible]INE for LIVERPOOL as follows:
Polynesian........July 19 | Caspian........Aug.
Scandinavian........July 26 | Sarmatian........Aug. 16
Prussian........Aug. 2 | Circassian........Aug. 23
Also fortnightly to and from Baltimore.
For passage, freight, or any information, apply to
ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 STATE-ST., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 16 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.
Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practising in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you see only the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, with stamps, No. 464 State-st.

COBURN Medical Institute,
175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.
DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 64 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly.......... 6.00 | Weekly.............. 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted. 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included. 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "School."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Dupres and Benedict's Minstrels.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner Congress. Benefit of Employes. "The Happy Pair." Recitations.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS INSTANT DEATH to roaches, bugs, ants, plant lice—harmless as flour to human beings.

HOW YOUNG MEN ARE "CAUGHT" BY ARTful women. See Olive Logan's new novel, "They Met by Chance." Price, $1.50.

NEVER-FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS—MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, July 21, 1873.

Sir Francis Hincks has published a long letter in denial of the charges made by McMullen and the Toronto newspapers against himself and his colleagues in the Canadian Cabinet. He says he never asked Sir Hugh Allan to seek the co-operations of Americans in the Canadian Pacific Railway. He never had any private conversations with McMullen, as the latter asserts, and never told him anything about Cartier's views. He never received and never solicited any money from Sir Hugh Allan or any one else in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and avers that the Canadian Government never had anything to do with Sir Hugh Allan's American negotiations.

Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, who was killed in England day before yesterday by falling from his horse, while riding at full speed, was a son of the great philanthropist, William Wilberforce. He has written a number of theological works and contributed largely to ecclesiastical literature. He always took a prominent part as a spiritual Peer in the debates in the House of Lords and in the Upper House of Convocation. He was also a frequent and eloquent speaker at public meetings of a religious character. He was a Trustee of the British Museum, and a Chaplain to the Royal Academy. His death occurred in his 69th year.

Postmaster-General Creswell believes that one result of the abolition of the franking abuse will be to put an end to the postal-car dispute between the railroad companies and the Government. A number of the companies have claimed that they were underpaid for their services in running these cars, and at one time threatened to discontinue them, a procedure which would have thrown the postal business of the country into sad confusion. They consented to continue only in the hope that the next Congress would reimburse them. The mails, however, now are so lightened by the absence of free matter that it is believed that the railroads may be induced to carry them at the old rates.

The losses of the Brooklyn Trust Company by the dishonesty of its late President, Mr. Mills, are now stated to be no less than $800,000. That Mr. Mills committed suicide seems to be beyond doubt. The day before he was drowned he was told that the Directors of the Company would begin an examination on the morrow of his accounts. He thereupon deposited in bank to the credit of his wife all the balances due him by his real estate agent, paid a number of household bills, which ordinarily would have been left till the end of the month. He then went to Coney Island, a sea-side resort on Long Island, where he spent the last night of his life. His conduct there excited remark, and after his death it was found that his bed had not been used.

A meeting, attended by 300 farmers, was held at Fort Dodge, Iowa, on Saturday, to provide for the representation of Webster County in the Anti-Monopoly State Convention, to be held at Des Moines next month. The resolutions adopted are noteworthy for their outspoken and thorough renunciation of both political parties, and of the bummers, wire-workers, and office-seekers who have ridden the people so long. Resolutions were also passed calling for the abolition of those oppressive features of the tariff which were enacted in the interests of a special class, and for laws to regulate the charges of railroads in Iowa. Delegates to the State Convention were chosen, and arrangements made for a County Convention to nominate people's candidates for county officers.

There was a dispatch in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday representing that under the new freight tariffs a man had commenced hauling his produce from Oswego, Kendall County (on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), to Chicago by wagon, and that he was saving $21 per trip by the operation. On examination of the old and new tariffs of the Burlington & Quincy Road from Oswego to Chicago, we find them to be as follows:

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.
Old tariff......	30.	26.	21.	19.
New tariff........	29.1	24.1	21.	18.9

From which we conclude either that the dispatch referred to did not tell the truth, or that the Oswego man needed not to wait for the new law to commence teaming his produce to Chicago.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday, but generally strong in breadstuffs. Mess pork was dull and steady at $15.20@15.25 cash, and $15.00@15.15 seller August. Lard was quiet and steady at $8.05@8.10 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.62½ for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 7⅛c for shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs, 8⅝@8¾c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were more active and unchanged, at 5@5⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were in good demand, and a shade firmer, at 90@90½c per gallon. Flour was more active, and held a shade higher. Wheat was firm and quiet, closing at $1.21¼ seller the month, and $1.16¾ seller August. Corn was active, and ⅛c higher, closing at 37⅛c cash, and 37¼@37⅜c seller August. Oats were less active, with little change, closing at 28¼@28⅜c cash, and 27⅝c seller August. Rye was more active and unchanged at 56@57c. Barley was quiet and 5c higher, at 80c for new No. 2 seller September. There was less doing in the hog market, and prices fell off 15@20c, closing weak at $4.40@5.00. Cattle were in light demand at easy prices. Sheep sold slowly at former quotations, or at $3.00@4.75.

We print elsewhere an article from the St. Louis *Democrat*, which intimates that the new Railroad law of this State threatens to grind the St. Louis millers as fine as their own flour. All shipments from St. Louis to the East by rail must go across Illinois. The *Democrat* says that the new law has increased the rates on flour 20 cents per barrel already, and that it is likely to enforce an additional advance of 30 cents. The hardship for the millers is all the greater, because they had hoped to make up this year for the losses that befell them from another cause last year. The *Democrat* insists that the St. Louis millers must begin to look up some other means of getting East. The Ohio River can be used as long as barges can ascend it. Then the Mississippi to New Orleans, thence to New York by the Tow-Boat Association and ocean steamers, will be tried. It will be necessary to adopt these means in order to compete with Minnesota flours, which can go East by way of the lakes a part of the year, with Iowa and Wisconsin, which have an outlet at Chicago and Milwaukee, and with Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Tennessee, which are not obliged to submit to what the *Democrat* calls "this infamous law."

The following Government advertisements are noticed in one issue of the Washington *Chronicle* (James Harlan),—that of July 15:

Proposals for corn and oats, to be delivered at Fort Riley, Fort Larned, and Fort Dodge, Kansas.
Proposals for flour, to be delivered at Omaha, Nebraska.
Proposals for excavation and embankment at the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.
Proposals for 700 round piles, etc., to be delivered at Fort Pulaski, Savannah River.
Proposals for dimension stone for the new Government building at Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ditto at Philadelphia, Pa.
Proposals for removing rock from the Schuylkill River.
Proposals for a breakwater at Hyannis, Mass.
Proposals for army supplies at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Proposals for headstones for various National cemeteries.
Proposals for the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, West Va.
Ditto for Yazoo River, Miss.
Notices to Mariners at Race Point Light-Station, Cape Cod, Mass.

And several columns of proposals for steam sloops-of-war, etc., which no contractor will ever read in the columns of the *Chronicle*. The same advertisements will be inserted in the Washington *Republican*—or else there will be a row. We suppose these are some of the abuses which the party platforms in Iowa and Minnesota are opposed to, and which Gen. Butler, or some other salary-grabber, will move to eradicate at an early day.

THE "NATION" ON WATERED STOCKS.

The *Nation* appears to have discovered an immoral tendency in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's views in reference to squeezing the water out of inflated railroad stocks. It says:

> Under this theory of railroad property, all stock which does not represent money actually invested is treated as "fictitious," and all attempts to earn dividends on such stock as attempts at extortion. For instance—to put a case of frequent occurrence—a corporation obtains a charter for a road which it will cost $2,000,000 to build. It accordingly borrows the $2,000,000 on mortgage bonds, and constructs the road, while the members divide among themselves $2,000,000 of stock more, and they work the road so as to make it pay interest on the $4,000,000. The farmers now say that no road shall be so worked as to pay interest on anything but the proceeds of the bonds, or, in other words, the actual cost of construction and equipment. This, stripped of details, is the new plan, as gravely propounded in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Credit Mobilier system of railway construction could not be stated more fairly, we admit. It is stripped of details to the last pin feathers. The *Nation* then goes on to say:

> Now, if anybody will get up and propose a general Railroad act of this nature applicable to all roads hereafter to be built, we think we can promise that he will have the hearty support of everybody who has seriously reflected on the railroad problem. Forbid the construction of any road except with the proceeds of paid-up stock, and forbid any higher dividends than a certain fixed percentage on this amount, and we shall have a rule of which nobody can complain.

The immorality of our position then consists in what? The *Nation* tells us that it is like Ben Butler's plan for paying the Government bondholders; also that it is "sharp practice;" also that it is "simple swindling." These be very convenient phrases, and the odium of Ben Butler is sufficiently "national" to point a moral even at this distance from the scene of his active operations. But the *Nation's* argument is altogether too slippery for us to lay hold of. A fair inference from it would be that railroad companies, in the absence of positive prohibition, have the right to issue as much stock as they please without reference to the amount of capital actually invested in the roads. Our understanding of the law of private corporations is precisely the opposite of this, viz.: that railroad companies cannot issue either stock or bonds except for money or property actually received and invested in their roads and equipments unless expressly authorized by their charters so to do. We do not know of any charters which have authorized the issue of stock in excess of the money received and applied for the purposes aforesaid. There may be such, but, as a general thing, it will be found that stock watering has been accomplished without legal authority,—that is, in defiance of it; and that the extra stock has been predicated first upon the plentiful existence of dunces who were willing to pay good money for it, and, second, upon the inertia of the public, who were too much engrossed with their own affairs to pay any heed to it. In any case where the law has expressly authorized the issue of stock in excess of paid-up capital, we admit that the mistake cannot now be corrected. We believe that the basis of the present suit of the Government against the Union Pacific Railroad is to compel the stockholders to pay up their stock,—or, in other words, to squeeze the water out of it. Will the *Nation* tell us whether this is a moral lawsuit, or otherwise?

If the *Nation* means that the public have allowed the Credit Mobilier system of railroad-building to go on so long that it has erected itself into law, and superseded the common law, which restricts corporations to that which is expressly granted in their charters, and forbids that they shall take anything by implication, we deny that also. *Non tempus occurrit regi.* Time does not run against the whole people. The Credit Mobilier system is of very recent date. It had its origin among the bulls and bears of Wall street ten or twelve years ago. It has grown marvelously in a short space of time, but it is an outlaw, nevertheless, and deserves to be knocked in the head. The position of THE TRIBUNE as an upholder of law, as applied to railroads no less than to individuals, is pretty well known by any who have desired to know it. But, until the *Nation* or somebody else shall show some law for the stock-watering operations of the past, we shall continue to hold that they were as unprincipled and vicious in their conception as they are oppressive and demoralizing in their tendency.

HOW DUTIES MULTIPLY THEMSELVES.

The St. Louis *Globe* makes a labored effort to show the farmers that the duty on iron cannot have caused the increase in cost of railroad iron, and of building and operating railroads, because that increase is greater than "$9 a ton"—which this marvelously-ill-informed paper assumes to be the duty on iron rails! Until the *Globe* can acquire about one-tenth as much information in regard to the duties actually imposed by the tariff as the average farmer possesses, it had better not undertake to instruct him very much. The duty on rails is not $9 a ton, but 70 cents per 100 pounds, which, for a custom-house ton, is $15.68 per ton. Neither does that duty affect the price of iron only to the extent of the duty itself, as the *Globe* and other entirely ill-informed persons imagine. For, first, there are charges for and profits upon importation; next, the duties are paid in gold, and their practical effect must be increased by the premium on gold; and finally, the intent and partial effect of the duties is to force a scarcity of foreign goods in our markets, and, whenever the demand here increases, it gives a temporary monopoly to the American maker, enabling him to charge what rates he pleases until higher rates have been long enough sustained to assure foreign importers that large shipments can be safely made, and until a sufficient foreign supply arrives. The effect of a monopoly whenever unusual demand arises is to push the average of prices considerably higher than it would otherwise be, even with duty, charges, and premium on gold added.

It may seem to the *Globe* (and to some other persons who know so little that they suppose the duty on rails to be only $9 a ton) that the importer's charges are not necessarily increased by the duty. But an importer, like any other person engaged in business, is compelled to earn interest on the capital employed, and the duty compels him to employ in the importation of iron just $15.68 in gold more than it would cost him for each ton if there were no duty. Moreover, the monopoly duty causes an uncertain and fluctuating market, yielding sometimes large losses and sometimes large profits, and, in every transaction of that character, something besides ordinary interest is taken for risk. The margin of the importer is thus raised above 10 per cent on his investment; but his investment is the entire sum required to purchase, and move a ton of iron, and pay duties on it. The duty alone, in 1871, the latest year of which import statements have yet appeared, was 43 per cent of the original cost, the change from gold to currency, and the importer's charge of 10 per cent on the entire outlay swelled the increase of cost to 53 per cent, and the effect of monopoly duties upon the average of prices pushed the increased charge still higher in 1872 and in the years from 1863 to 1869 inclusive. Thus it is not uncommon to find a duty of 40 per cent so swelled in its practical effect upon prices that it actually causes an increase of 60 or 70 per cent. In such cases, it is a very common cheat resorted to by the advocates of Protection—and a very shallow one—to pretend that the increase in prices cannot be thus caused, because it exceeds the apparent amount of the duty.

One thing the farmers can see for themselves—that the railroads now have to pay over $80 a ton for iron, which, for the three years 1859, 1860, and 1861, under a 24 per cent revenue duty, averaged less than $45 a ton. One other thing they can see—that railroads which charged them local rates of 2 and 3 cents per ton per mile before the War now charge them 4 and 5 cents per ton per mile, and yet, as their yearly returns show, do not make as large net earnings in proportion to the capital invested and business done as they did before. The farmers will not be as slow as the *Globe* to understand that the increase of rates is in very many cases compelled by the increased cost of operating railroads. Moreover, when they find the largest and most prosperous roads charging less for their through business than they did before the War,—that business having so greatly increased that they can do so without loss while they are forced to do so by competition—the farmer quickly reasons that, if the actual cost of operating had not been increased one-half, the same roads could profitably reduce their charges still more, and would have been forced by the same competition to do so. Thus, in both cases, the farmer is the victim of the wholesale robbery which the monopolists devised, and which the *Globe* so brightly defends by stating the duties on iron at $9 a ton. We recommend the Iron and Steel Association to supply that paper with a moderately-informed pupil of some public school, in order to render its advocacy of the tariff-swindle a little less damaging to its friends.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. Gardner C. Hubbard, the principal advocate of the Postal Telegraph, has contributed a paper to the current number of the *North American Review*, on Postal Telegraphy, in the course of which he makes an assault upon the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Associated Press of New York, which is not only unfair in spirit, but so incorrect in statement, that it is difficult to see how a man could have crowded so many glaring errors into the space devoted to this part of the subject, unless he was predetermined to create a prejudice. Alluding to the remark of Mr. Orton, that "he would undertake to produce an American journal, printed one thousand miles from the Atlantic Coast, that should contain more news from all parts of the world in a single issue than could be gleaned from the London *Times* in a week," and that "the press are perfectly satisfied with the situation," Mr. Hubbard says in reply:

1. "The Associated Press of New York, in connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company, collect the news from Europe and from all parts of our country, forward it to some convenient centre for collation, preparation, and distribution, and then transmit it to the various press associations in all portions of the country." The Western Union Telegraph Company has nothing whatever to do with the collection of news; the newspapers collect the news; the Telegraph Company is but a common carrier, which distributes the news furnished to it at a certain rate fixed by contract. The Western Associated Press exchanges its news with the New York Associated Press, paying it a bonus for the cable dispatches.

2. "The news is delivered under an expressed or implied engagement that the receivers shall neither encourage nor support any other telegraph corporation; that they will protect its interests, and will not criticise the telegraph news." Heretofore there has been a clause in the contract between the Western Associated Press and the Telegraph Company, providing substantially as above, but this provision has worked to the detriment of both parties in such a degree that it will be omitted in future contracts. The statement that the press binds itself not to criticise the telegraph news is absurd. The telegraph news has been criticised over and over again, and sometimes unmercifully. The press evidently has the clear right to criticise its own agents at any time.

3. "The Western Union Telegraph Company can afford to furnish news at low rates to have the support of the press in its extortions upon the whole people." The reasons why the Western Union Telegraph Company can afford to transmit news at low rates is that it distributes most of the news late at night, when the wires are not otherwise occupied, so that there is no oppression of the public, nor is there any damage to wires or machinery by such use which can prejudice the public occupation of the wires in business hours. Again, the low rate is not an extortion upon the public, from the fact that, by the common law, the Telegraph Company is allowed to make lower rates for large quantities, just as the railroad company is allowed to reduce its charges where it carries large quantities of freight.

4. "The Associations pay for this by defending the power which sustains their exclusive privilege of furnishing news to the public." There is no exclusive privilege in the premises. There are now collecting and receiving news the New York Associated Press, the Western Associated Press, the Northwestern Associated Press, the American Press Association, and similar associations in New England, California, and the Southern States, and other associations may be formed at any time, as necessity or convenience may dictate, to procure and distribute news in the same manner, and the Western Union Telegraph Company is bound by law to serve them all on equal terms.

Mr. Hubbard does not add anything to the strength of his arguments for postal telegraphy by such glaring mis-statements as we have exposed. The Western Union Telegraph Company is but the common carrier of the news which the various Associated Presses of the country collect, interchange, and transmit. The business is done per contract at a stated price, lower than the tariff for private dispatches because the law allows it, and forwarded at a time when the transmission does not interfere with the rights of the public. The monopoly which Mr. Hubbard charges in the relations between the Telegraph Company and the Associated Press is exactly the monopoly which exists between a bank and its customers. The customers do their business with a bank because it affords them certain facilities and privileges which they must have; the Associated Presses of the country transact their business with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the same reason, and there is no more extortion upon the general public in the one case than in the other. Mr. Hubbard's charge that the press is subsidized by the Telegraph Company is simply untrue. It employs the Company to receive and forward its news. That news is collected and prepared by its own agents, and, as a matter of fact, the collection of news, in this country at least, costs considerably more than the transmission.

THE FORT SNELLING CASE.

The St. Paul *Evening Dispatch* publishes the sequel to an old transaction dating back to the time of President Buchanan's Administration, when Floyd was Secretary of War, which, if properly presented, is the clearest case of getting something for nothing that has yet been developed. Under the law authorizing the sale of forts not required for military purposes, Secretary Floyd made a sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation to Franklin Steele, who was, and always has been, a sterling Democrat, and other persons associated with him. The terms of the sale to Steele were $30,000 cash and $60,000 in two equal payments, without interest, making $90,000 in all, though the property was then estimated at double this value. Steele himself is said to have admitted that he would have given $20,000 more than he agreed to pay for it. This reservation, known as the Minnehaha lands, is, perhaps, the handsomest piece of property in the United States. It is located in the fork formed by the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, and it is a perfect garden-spot. Fort Snelling adds largely to the picturesque view of the scene, which would be an ornament among the ancient beauties of the Rhine. It was the dream of the early United States engineers who located the fort at this place that the peninsula on which it is situated would one day be the site of the great city of that region, which has since been spread out between St. Paul and Minneapolis. Though this dream was not realized, the land was always certain to have a great value from its own natural beauties and its proximity to these two cities. The Steele purchase of over 6,000 acres of such property as this for $90,000 was, therefore, a splendid investment under all circumstances. In reviewing the transaction the following winter, Congress set aside the sale. In spite of this, Secretary Floyd caused the transfer to be made to Mr. Steele, finding, as he contended, sufficient authority for it under the law. The St. Paul *Evening Dispatch* now makes the statement that the $60,000 which Steele was to have paid the Government within two years was never paid. In the meantime the United States continued to occupy the fort. Mr. Steele, it is now charged, recently brought in a bill against the United States for $162,000 rent for Fort Snelling since the time of the sale, about 15 years, deducting the $60,000 which Steele should have paid within two years after his purchase. The *Dispatch's* statement is to the effect that Gen. Belknap, the present Secretary of War, has allowed and paid this claim, and compromised with the Steele party by reserving the fort and about 1,000 acres, transferring 6,300 acres to Steele and his partners. The same journal charges that Senator Pomeroy assisted the Steele party to acquire a title to the land from the present Administration.

If the statement of the Fort Snelling case, as made above, is true, it is an illustration of the co-operative principle between the two existing political parties, which makes corruption thoroughly practicable. Here is a case which, according to the representations, amounts to this: The Government gives certain gentlemen of political influence one of the most lovely pieces of property, now worth at least $500,000, and also pays these gentlemen $100,000 to take it. This is the sum and substance of the transaction as it is described. No such sacrifice of the Government's interest could be boldly made under any one Administration. So the way is prepared by Democratic politicians under Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and the job is consummated with the presumable assistance of Republican politicians under Gen. Grant's Administration. It is but fair to remember that the other side of the case is yet to be heard; yet it seems to be certain that political influence was used to secure the sale of the property in the first instance at considerably less than its real value. The action of Congress in disapproving the sale indicates this much. It is also safe to assume that political influence of the opposite complexion must have been used to secure such a compromise under the present Administration as has been described,—the payment of a large rental, greatly exceeding the original cost, for a fort for which the Government had not yet received its price, and also the confirmation of a title to the property, which was obscure and doubtful under the circumstances of the first transfer. Whether this particular transaction has been truthfully described by the St. Paul *Dispatch* or not, it is a sample of the readiness with which the corruptionists of both the Democratic and Republican parties strike hands when "there is money in it." The Credit Mobilier was an instance of this. Mr. Brooks was as necessary to Oakes Ames & Co. as Mr. Colfax or Senator Patterson. The salary-grab was another instance of it. Party lines were no longer distinct when both Democratic and Republican politicians saw an opportunity to put money in their purses. The fierce controversy that rages between these two political organizations is mainly confined to the dead corpse of slavery, but there are politicians on both sides that are ready to drop it when there is a grab on hand. To keep the grabbing machinery in good order, the politicians on both sides are anxious to maintain the existence of parties just as they stand.

THE MUDDLE IN SPAIN.

In 1555, Jane, the Insane, daughter of the celebrated Ferdinand and Isabella, died. She had married Philip of Austria, and thus introduced that family to Spain. Her son became the famous Emperor Charles V. In 1700, Charles II., the last of the Austrian line, died. A sister of his had married Louis XIV. of France, and another sister had married Leopold, Emperor of Austria. Louis claimed the throne for his grandson Philip, and Leopold claimed it for himself. The war of the Spanish Succession followed, in which most of the powers of Europe took part. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, Philip was confirmed in his claim, and thus introduced the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, and thence into Naples. A hundred years later, in 1808, Charles IV. of this line was deposed by Napoleon, and after the downfall of Bonaparte the Bourbons were reinstated in the person of Ferdinand VII., the oldest of the sons of Charles IV. Ferdinand had two brothers: 1. Charles; 2. Francisco de Paula. The law of the Kingdom confined the succession to the male line. Ferdinand had four wives, the last of which was the subsequently notorious Maria Christina, of Naples. The latter had two daughters, Isabella, born in 1830, and Maria, born in 1832. The King died in 1833, and it was claimed that he had set aside the law, and admitted his daughters to the succession. Here begins the "Don Carlos" claim, which has been prosecuted ever since.

The King's brother, Charles (or Carlos), was the next male heir; he at once made war for the throne, and was proclaimed King by his adherents in several parts of Spain. Ferdinand was one of the worst despots that had ever ruled in Spain, but Charles promised to be even more cruel and malignant. Despite the Spanish loyalty, the country generally sustained Isabella, then only 3 years of age, who was reigning under the regency of her accomplished but scandalous mother. The six years of civil war was a succession of the most revolting massacres and cruelties. In 1839, Carlos left Spain, but in 1843 renewed the war, which was suppressed by European intervention. There were many intrigues to get control of the country. The powers of Europe prohibited the marriage of the Queen to any son of Louis Philippe, of France, but that monarch sought to accomplish the succession for his family by marrying Isabella to her cousin, Francis, son of Francis de Paula, thus uniting the oldest and youngest branches of the family; and marrying the Queen's sister, Maria, to his son, the Duke of Montpensier. The Queen's husband was known to be imbecile in body and mind, and the succession was considered secured to the children of the French Duke by the younger sister. These marriages took place in 1846. The first Don Carlos died in 1855; his son, Count de Montmelin, who styled himself Charles VI., died in 1861; his brother Juan (still living), who was born in 1822, renounced his claim in favor of his son, Charles, the present claimant, who was born in 1848, is now 25 years of age, and is married to a Princess of the late Ducal House of Parma. He has a brother named Alphonse, who was born in 1849, and is married to a Princess of the House of Portugal. Alphonse is an officer in the army of Don Carlos.

Upon the expulsion of Isabella, in 1868, Don Carlos invaded Spain, but in 1871, when Amadeus of Italy was called to the throne, he was expelled. Since the abdication of Amadeus, last winter, Don Carlos has been warring in various parts of the country, claiming to be King, and as such is recognized by a portion of the people, and is unquestionably the choice of the extreme Church party.

We have mentioned that the marriage of Isabella was expected, if not intended, to be a childless one, but five years later, in 1851, she gave birth to a daughter, and in 1857 to her only son, Alphonse. After her expulsion she formally abdicated in favor of this boy, who is now 16 years old, and is also a claimant to the throne.

The third Bourbon claimant is the Duke of Montpensier, for himself or in right of his wife and her children, of which she has six living, three of whom are boys, the oldest being 13 years of age.

Between these three claimants, all Bourbons, and all closely related, the nobility, churchmen, and loyal landed proprietors of Spain are divided. The Italian dynasty may be considered as no longer making any pretensions. All of these are united as against the Republic, but as against each other are relentless. The ability of the Republic to maintain its position even thus far is due, perhaps, to the circumstance of the fierce antagonisms of the several Royalist factions. It has been given out of late that the Papal authorities of Rome were inclined to favor the succession of Don Carlos, and Queen Isabella has recently, under circumstances which have attracted general attention in Europe, made a journey to Rome, and persisted until she had an audience with the Pope. The Republicans, who are unopposed by either of the Royal factions in the Government, seem to be as distracted and as divided as are the Royalists. No Ministry seems to be able to retain power long enough to give stability to the Government. While all favor a Republic, they cannot agree on what kind of a Republic it should be; and such things as toleration, compromise, concession of opinion for union sake, are unknown to Spanish politics.

The Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, after a warm debate, has adopted the following extraordinary oath to be taken by members of the Legislature upon retiring from office. The clause reads:

> SECTION 2. Within twenty days after the adjournment of the General Assembly *sine die*, every member of the House of Representatives and every Senator whose term will expire at the next general election, shall take and subscribe before some officer qualified to administer oaths the following oath or affirmation:
>
> I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that, as a member of the General Assembly, I have supported and obeyed the Constitution of this Commonwealth to the best of my knowledge and ability. I have not knowingly listened to corrupt private solicitation from interested parties or their agents, nor have I received any gift, or promise of a gift, from any such parties or from any candidate. I have not voted or spoken on any matter in which I had, or expected to have, a private interest. I have not done, or willingly permitted to be done, any act which would make me guilty of bribery. I have observed the order and forms of legislation as prescribed by the Constitution, and I have not knowingly voted or spoken for any law, bill, or resolution which I knew or believed to be inconsistent therewith.
>
> The foregoing oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the Senator or Representative resides; and if any such Senator or Representative shall fail to take and file said oath or affirmation within the time prescribed (unless unavoidably prevented), he shall be forever afterward disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth; and if, in taking such oath or affirmation, it shall appear that he has knowingly sworn or affirmed falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and also be disqualified as aforesaid.

We believe this provision has no precedent in any State Constitution. The Constitution of Illinois has a very stringent oath to be taken by members before entering upon their duties, but this post-official oath is a new device. Nothing less than the established dishonesty of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and the general corruption of the State Government could have induced the Convention to adopt this sweeping oath.

An old story of Henry Clay is revived for the purpose of showing the people that they should not defeat all the Congressmen who have been implicated in the back-pay swindle of the last Congress. Henry Clay was the Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1816, at the time the salaries of Congressmen were raised from $8 *per diem* to $1,500 a year. The increase was made, however, just before an election, when the people had an opportunity of passing upon it, and not, as in the late instance, immediately after an election. Most of the Congressmen of that time were defeated, but Clay went on the stump and among the people, and he inspired his constituents with new confidence by promising to vote for the repeal. To one of his old friends who reproached him for having voted for the increase, he put the case in this way: "Did you ever have a gun that flashed in the pan?" "Yes." "You didn't throw that gun away, did you, on that account?" "No." "Then you are not going to throw me over, are you, because I have flashed in the pan once?" "No," was the answer, and Clay was re-elected. But he voted for the repeal of the bill. We have heard of no case in the present controversy which is at all comparable to that of Clay. We know of none of the guilty parties to the grab who have frankly acknowledged their error and honestly promised to repent. They have all endeavored to brazen out their offense, which is much greater in every way than that of 1816, and they must be punished accordingly.

There is now an intimation in Massachusetts that Gen. Butler will be defeated before the regular Republican State Convention, and, in that event, will run as an independent candidate for Governor. We are not disposed to regard this issue as at all likely. It is not probable, in the first place, that Gen. Butler will be defeated in the Republican Convention. There is no reason why he should be. He is a fitting representative of that party. He is prominently identified with the most notable features of recent party policy. He was at once the leader in the defense of Credit Mobilier and the champion of the Salary-Grab. He has the tacit, if not the declared, support of the Administration in his Gubernatorial aspirations. Mr. Boutwell is at his back, and Mr. Boutwell gained the favor of Massachusetts capital by his financial policy. Butler is so clearly entitled to the party nomination, and his claim has been so openly recognized, that it is scarcely to be anticipated that he will be thrown overboard. If such shall prove to be the case, it will probably be in the hope that Butler will run as an independent candidate. Such a programme would force the issue upon the people of corruption, represented in the person of Gen. Butler, and anti-corruption, represented by the regular Republican party. This would, indeed, be an anomalous condition of things. The programme would be a shrewd one for the Republican party, but we do not think that its managers can afford to carry it out; for, if Butler be dropped as a corruptionist, what is to become of the others?

The Washington *Chronicle* is likely to take the lead of the St. Paul *Press* as the organ of the salary-grabbers. It has recently taken the position that the back-pay cannot be covered into the Treasury by the members of the Forty-second Congress who are decent enough to recognize and follow the public condemnation of the grab. In the effort to establish this position, a good deal has been said about "temporary appropriations" and "permanent appropriations," but we fail to see how this can affect the situation. Those who have honestly intended not to avail themselves of the back-pay have taken the precaution to draw the money, and then give it to the United States through the Treasury, so that the money is no longer subject to their order. There is no law which prohibits the United States from accepting gifts of this kind, and a very fair use of the money so received will be to pay off the public debt to the extent that these refunded sums will go. In this way the people will get back the money which was thus misappropriated. If there is no law to authorize this, there is none to prohibit it; and, if any further legislation is required to accomplish it, no Congress will ever be found that will dare to refuse it.

There is one Committee of the Vermont Legislature which has done its work better than that appointed to investigate the frauds in the Vermont Central Railroad, to which reference has already been made. This is the Committee engaged in the examination of the Vermont Insane Asylum at Brattleboro, which is really a private institution, but has enjoyed legislative grants and personal bequests until it has acquired property to the amount of half a million dollars, and has generally passed for a State institution. The Committee discovered gross abuses. Though there were accommodations for only 300 persons, 485 patients were crowded into the building. Seventy-five of this number were confined in damp, underground cells, some of which were only 4x9 feet in dimensions, with no other ventilation than auger-holes which had been bored through the floor. There were no amusements and no comfort for the unfortunate inmates. The discipline they found to be unnecessarily cruel, and there was that relic of ancient barbarism, the shower-bath. Refractory patients were placed in a warm bath, and a faucet of cold hydrant water turned on over their heads. One of the most flagrant abuses was in the appointment of the Superintendent of the Asylum as the State Medical Examiner, so that there has been no protection against the confinement of sane persons. The fact that one such case was clearly proved naturally creates the suspicion that there have been many others.

Some little time back, the Indianapolis *Journal*, which, like most Republican newspapers, is anxious to keep the old Democratic party alive, made the announcement that there was a "quiet movement" to bring out Gen. Jeff. C. Davis as the next opposition candidate for the Presidency, and that this movement was receiving much favor in the Democratic circles. The very sensible comment which the Springfield *Republican* makes on this suggestion is, that "The next President of the United States—always provided that his name is not Grant—will not be a 'General.'" This is probably true. The comments on Gen. Grant's Administration which have attributed many of its errors and abuses to his military habits of life and discipline have been partially correct. So far as military training is responsible for the perversions of the Civil Service and the stubborn mistakes of the past four years, it would likewise provide the same cause of complaint under another military man. The army is not a good school of statesmanship for a Republic like ours. This has been demonstrated before Gen. Grant's time, in spite of one notable exception at the very earliest state of the Government. Aside from this main consideration, a military man will not have the political importance at the time of the next Presidential election that he had when Gen. Grant was first elected. After the latest trial, the sentiment of the people is likely to be in favor of a civilian.

It would look as though Senator Morton, of Indiana, was likely to make a fight against the Salary bill, in spite of the suspicion which has attached to his neglect to draw his own back-pay and cover it into the Treasury. At all events, the Indianapolis *Journal*, which is generally recognized as Senator Morton's friend, has recently denounced the act *in toto*, and has gone so far as to say that, "being tainted by fraud, the whole act is wrong," and that consequently "President Grant's salary *can* be reduced to the old figure." It is reported that Gen. Grant has become alarmed at the indignation of the people, and has also concluded that the Salary bill ought to be repealed for the sake of the party. It is very questionable, as we have already pointed out, whether the President's salary was lawfully increased, under that provision of the Constitution which provides that his compensation shall be neither increased nor diminished during the *period*—not the *term*—for which he shall have been elected. But whether Gen. Grant's pay can be reduced to the old figure or not, should not be permitted to interfere with the repeal of the bill.

During the Shah's recent stay in London, the Parsees resident in that city presented a petition to him in favor of their co-religionists who live in Persia, asking him to relieve them from the oppressive taxes now levied upon them, and from the system of social disabilities imposed upon them centuries ago. The most of the followers of Zoroaster settled in India in the seventh century, when their religion was overthrown by the Arabs. Many of them, however, still remain in Persia, and are noted for their industry and morality. They still adhere to one of the maxims of Zoroaster which made it obligatory upon them "to maintain living existences—to plant trees, to dig wells, to fertilize deserts, in order that Life, the Positive and the Pure, might be furthered." As the Shah has but recently granted a concession to the Baron Reuter, farming out his whole Empire to him for internal improvement, it would seem to be a wise stroke of policy to remove all the disabilities from the Parsees and allow them to help the Baron in his schemes without any obstacle in their way.

Mr. Bendell, a gentlemen who has spent much of his life in Alaska, recently delivered a lecture in Sacramento, in the course of which he gave some interesting facts and figures concerning the fur trade of that region. According to Mr. Bendell, the fur produce of Alaska exceeds in value that of the rest of North America and Siberia combined. The most of these furs are exported to England, whence they are distributed over the world, a large part of them coming to the United States in a manufactured shape, for which—our own products—we pay 40 per cent duties. Over one-half of the furs are produced by two small islands—St. Paul and St. George. There are killed at these islands 100,000 fur seals every year, which are worth at London $10 each, thus making the season's catch worth $1,000,000. The profits of the Company which has the lease of these islands is very large, as it pays the Government but $300,000 a year for the lease and taxes, and $40,000 in wages to the Aleuts, about 300 in number, who do the catching.

M. Ranc, whose Communistic antecedents created so much excitement recently in the French Assembly, and who gained still more reputation a few weeks since by his duel with the fighting editor of Paris, Paul Cassagnac, has published a letter in the *Republique Française*, in which he explains how he became connected with the Commune. He states that his only object in acting with the Communists was one of conciliation, and when he found that this was impossible he resigned the post in the municipality to which he had been elected. During his brief official term he signed but one decree, and this was not the decree for the arrest of the hostages upon which prosecution is directed against him.

The result of the recent inter-college regatta at Springfield, Mass., would seem to demonstrate the superiority of the English stroke over the American stroke, the peculiar [illegible]

former consisting in the fact that it is less exhausting. The Yale crew, who were the victors in the recent regatta, adopted this stroke and trained under it. They were subjected to a good deal of adverse criticism before the race, and were not among the favorites. But, though the crew are now admitted to have been inferior, in point of physical organization, to some of the other competing crews, they won the race, and their success is naturally to be attributed to the adoption of the English stroke.

The total tax receipts of the City of San Francisco for the fiscal year ending June 30 last were $2,925,651.11. The salary list of city officers amounted to $409,166.55, as against $373,972 last year. Salaries, it seems, are on the increase everywhere. The expenses of the Fire Department were $200,919. The city debt at this date amounted to $3,321,000. It costs $230,911.65 to light the streets during the year. The greatest expenses appear to have been made by the various Street Commissioners engaged in improvements.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The late Commissioner of the State Land-Office in Michigan, Charles A. Edwards, was impeached once, before the Senate, and the charges were smirched over, and the man allowed to serve out his term, because he was knowing to too much villainy elsewhere in "the party," and it would be perilous to unlock all their dread secrets with a Presidential canvass at hand. Then after Mr. Edwards had honorably retired from office, Gov. Bagley called the attention of the Legislature to a state of affairs in the Land Department which really needed looking after. A Committee began work, and straightway reported "silence." The Legislature ordered "silence;" and there, we had supposed, the thing ended. Now the Lansing *Republican*, organ of the Administration, says:

> Since the investigation made by the last Legislature, and pursuant to instructions of the Legislative Committee appointed by that body, Attorney-General Ball has been busily engaged in obtaining information preparatory to commencing suits *against parties holding lands* fraudulently sold by the Commissioner of the Land Office, in the several counties where they reside. . . . . Some of our exchanges, including THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, will yet learn that the Governor and Legislature of the State of Michigan have no intention of "whitewashing" the frauds that occurred under the administration of Charles A. Edmonds as Land Commissioner.

Mr. Edmunds, who made gain of the "lands fraudulently sold," is not yet prosecuted. He knows too much, and his knowledge is fraught with danger to "the party." The individuals however, "holding lands fraudulently sold," may be prosecuted to the last extremity. All they know is, that they have been swindled. But "the Republican party will reform all abuses."

—Some inquiry is being made in Minnesota whether the concession to the Scandinavians, in the Republican State Convention, to name the candidate for State Treasurer, was not, in fact, a concession to the following among other persons:

> M. Auerbach, D. A. Monfort, Emil Munch, O. P. Hawkins, Fred Driscoll, Joseph A. Wheelock, F. R. E. Cornell, R. A. Smith, H. J. Taylor, Cal Uline, A. H. Merrick, H. M. Knox, Horace Thompson, Jacob Mainzer, Charles Nicols, Charles Scheffer, Albert Scheffer, Gustav Willius, W. R. Marshall, W. B. Mann, J. R. Lucas, O. P. Whitcomb, J. A. Comerford, Gustav Munch, Horace Austin, S. P. Jennison, and Charles McIlrath.

These persons have heretofore run the State Treasury by "concession to the Scandinavians," and the people of Minnesota will do well to know for certain, before voting for him, whether Mons Grinager is himself or somebody else. And who is Mons Grinager, anyway?

—The Dubuque *Times* (organ) says: The elements of the old Democratic party that gave leaders to the Republican party, constituted the moral element of that party, and left it on moral grounds.

Well, let us look over the list alphabetically, beginning with Ben. Butler.

—The *Illinois State Journal* remarks with pride that "The Republicans of Minnesota fall into line on the railroad question."

—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle*, considering all things from its post-office perch, concludes that the people, after all their clamor, do not really demand a repeal of the salary-act; that "the people do not wish to be mean and stingy;" and that they only want to scare Congressmen against doing so any more, such as making it $10,000.

—The solicitude of the Republican party-managers in Iowa to manage the Farmers' Movement themselves, is succeeded now by the discovery, announced through the DesMoines *Republican*, the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, and other reliable organs, that the railroad managers are managing the movement, and that the Republican party, and it alone, is the true friend of the oppressed people.

—There is much discussion now, in Iowa newspapers of the Republican persuasion, concerning this plank of the platform:

> We declare it the duty of Republicans to oppose the election of a bad man and an incompetent candidate, whether he be a candidate upon our own or any other ticket.

Does it become the duty of Republicans, individually or collectively? The Muscatine *Journal* holds that it is to be enforced by "the party as a whole, under direction of its constituted authorities." That is, when the ticket is up it must stay up, unless the party as a whole take it down. Vote for Carpenter!

—The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Commonwealth*, an independent Republican newspaper, says of the proposition to continue Grant in office a third term:

> If there is anything in it we cannot too soon array ourselves against a plan that could only have been devised by public enemies, and sordid, selfish, corrupt, and utterly unscrupulous politicians, who would calmly sacrifice the people to keep their hold on place and power.

—The genius and structure of our form of free Government, as well as its purity, demand rotation in office; a frequent return of power to the people, who are the source of all power and the rightful owners of every office from the highest to the lowest, and the return to them of the great trust reposed by them in the President of the United States is, as it was in Washington, and will be in Grant, an act challenging the admiration of the civilized world, and the highest evidence of the durability of Constitutional liberty in this country.—*Illinois State Journal*.

—Congressmen soon get the idea that they are not responsible to the people for their public actions at Washington. It is a great mistake. Congressmen especially, and public men generally, "are known and read of all men," these days, and it is not safe for the people's representatives to get too far away from the people.—*Waseca (Ill.) Index.*

—Those gentlemen who have already buttoned their pockets over their ill-gotten ducats are not the men to vote to return it to the people through the Treasury. The remedy for this bad state of affairs is with the people, but it will never be reached by an appeal to the honor of those arraigned. Justice and judgment both sit at the ballot-box.—*Denver Tribune.*

—Whether the grab was carried by more of one party than the other is not really so important as that the rascality itself shall now be repudiated, and the perpetrators sent to the shadows of obscurity. This is what the people are now concerned about.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.*

—Legislation has come to be a settled system in the one direction of favoring the rich, and putting their political puppets in the way of rapidly accumulating wealth, while farmers, laborers, and citizens out of the line of political preferment, have been left to shift for themselves as best they could, against the adverse tides which legislation has set in motion.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

—The farmers' movement has taken hold, and is taking hold of the dearest and deepest interest of the people, and will yet move the masses as they have not been moved since the war. They have been voting for a set of thieves in the name of patriotism, and are just beginning to see where the hypocrisy and humbug comes in, and they will make short work of those who have deceived them—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—Among the mottoes displayed by the Grangers at Bedford, Iowa, was this: "Reformation or Revolution." And this must be the rallying-cry before the West will become free from monopolies. And this is right! What is a government worth unless it protects the citizen? What is a "country" unless it means a country which means something good?—*Ottumwa (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The war against injustice has fairly commenced. "Live and let live" is the motto that should be inscribed on every banner. The farmers of this county are doing a good work. They are reading, studying, reasoning, instigating. We venture the assertion that they are learning more this year than they have learned before in any two years.—*Waseca (Ill.) News.*

—A mighty conflict between labor and combined capital is upon the people of this nation, and the sooner the farmers and laborers of the county realize the magnitude of the conflict and the rights and interests involved, the sooner they will arouse themselves and prepare for the fray. If they have not had enough evidence that the war is upon them, right at their own doors, let them scan the rates of freight and passenger tariffs prepared by the Illinois railroad companies that are now in force, and taking money out of their pockets every day. These rates are not only extortionate, but they are in direct violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the law.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—They have not obeyed the law, but have defied it, and insulted the intelligence of the people by presuming to conform to its provisions, while their intent is to create a counter public sentiment which shall demand its repeal, and again surrender the people to their unchecked extortions and discriminations.—*Wayne County (Ill.) Press.*

—Many object to the idea that the farmers talk of summary punishment for the railroads. Let these people remember that the farmers have been begging, pleading and suffering for years.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The gigantic fraud of watering railway stock, inaugurated by Commodore Vanderbilt, has been followed by all the great lines which form direct communication between the West and Eastern seaboard. It is doubtful if the system inaugurated could be overthrown by any process of the courts.—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican.*

—The whole rule of monopoly—the tariff monopoly, the railroad monopoly, the bank monopoly, the office-holding monopoly—the entire rule of rings and corruptionists, has grown up since the Republican party came into power. All these monopolies, abuses, and ring frauds, are the fruit of laws enacted by the Republican party.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The men, and the class of men, who have either through ignorance been betrayed, or through corruption been persuaded, into sacrificing the rights of farmers and laborers to the greed of monopolies, cannot be entrusted to reclaim those rights. We want new men,—men with nerve, and vigor, and capacity, to make the crusade against wrong and injustice.—*Leavenworth Times.*

—The eastern Republican papers, aware that their party is owned and run by the Tom Scotts, Camerons, and other head-centres of the railroad rings, are very industriously assuring the farmers of the West that "their troubles do not arise from the railroads at all. The railroads are not charging as high rates now as they did ten years ago, considering the additional cost of their equipment and maintenance, and their uncertainties of strikes, trades unions, and secret rings to rob and plunder them." At the same time all the Western Republican papers as positively assure the farmers that it is not the high tariff that oppresses them. "The tariff," they say, "is building up home manufactories for us in every way by giving us a home market." Now let those papers unite and tell the farmers what is ailing them. They seem to be agreed that *something* is the matter.—*Maquoketa (Iowa) Republican.*

—The farmers may fight local monopolies, and they are right in doing so; they may organize, and talk, and work; but until the greatest monopolies of them all, protection to rich manufacturing concerns of the country, is entirely done away with, there is no real, genuine, lasting prosperity for them.—*Geneseo (Ill.) Republic.*

—Who cannot see that to open our ports to the nations of the world would make of those nations customers for our surplus produce, whether that consists of agricultural or manufactured products? How much better off are our farmers when they pay a duty on nearly all they use outside of their own productions, and have the consumers of their products restricted to a home market?—*Bloomington (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The great question of free trade is no longer the simple dream of the visionary, or the chimera raised by the imagination of the student, but has become at last something practicable—has assumed proportions which will render it the great question of the future—one which will have to be met and settled.—*Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.*

—Professional politicians sneer at the uprising among the people. They boast that when the revolution reaches the proper stage, they will seize and control it in the interests of party and official plunder. . . . . If the people do not desire to see the good work they have already done go for naught, they must defeat these professed politicians and their tools. They *must act and think for themselves.* They must ignore their old town manipulators and managers, and longer refuse to be led by them.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.*

—Politicians claim office on account of having more brains than the farmers, and more experience "in the ways that are dark." They arrogantly exclaim that "brains are wanted." It is a pity these ponderous brainy fellows must give way before their less fortunate country friends who have resolved to conduct the affairs of State.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

In the election for County Judges in Nodaway County, last week, the Grangers had pretty much everything their way. They elected all the candidates they brought out. The President of the Court, elected by the County at large, was returned by the Grangers by a majority which was overwhelming over the Radical candidate. In three of the four districts they elected their men, and, in at least one instance, over a strong Radical. In the Marysville District, they did not run a candidate, but the belief now is they could have elected their man without the least trouble. Nodaway County voted Radical last November in both the Congressional and Presidential contests. They are waking the boys up all over the country. Both parties just simply have to stand from under when the Grangers step to the front.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

Russian Women Students at Zurich.

The Russian decree relative to women students at Zurich, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has, as was to be expected, produced great excitement in that town. All the newspapers are unanimous in condemning the arbitrary conduct of the Russian Government in the matter, though several of them admit that the Russian women students often behave in a manner discreditable to their sex. One of the professors of the University of the town observes, in a letter to the New Zurich *Gazette*, that the expulsion of the women students from the University will probably be followed by a large increase in the number of women students from other countries, as German, French, and English women have hitherto been deterred from going to Zurich for their education by the improper behavior of the Russian women who attend the lectures there. A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* asserts that upward of one-half of the Russian women students at Zurich live disreputably, and that many of the Swiss families in the town have consequently refused to receive them in their houses. That some belong to secret political societies is a matter of notoriety. One of them acted as Vice President at a "Red" meeting of working men. "In Russia," says the correspondent, "women are only allowed to attend special lectures on midwifery, etc., at which male students are not admitted; but there is nothing of this kind in our highly-civilized Zurich. On the contrary, it almost seems as if the authorities thought that a student, whether man or woman, who attends a clinical course or a course of anatomy leaves her feelings of propriety and decorum at the door like her umbrella." The Russian women students have now decided, after some stormy meetings, that all but two shall leave Zurich next term, and proceed for the completion of their studies to Paris, Leipsic, Munich, and Heidelberg.

A Russian Prince's Cruelty to His Son.

Prince Kirill Michailow Urossow was brought before the Criminal Court of Kostroma, in Russia, a short time since, on a charge of having ill-treated his son. The testimony brought to light a horrible state of things. The Prince, who is entirely given up to drink, has subjected his son by his first marriage—now 17 years old—to the greatest of indignities from the time of his tenderest childhood up. The boy has never had a place to sleep in, and has gone about in summer and winter clothed in nothing but a linen-shirt and linnen-trousers. He has always suffered terribly from hunger and thirst, while his besotted father has been in the habit of hurling great pieces of wood at his son, and after having bound him, assaulting him with a knotted strip. The boy's mother, immediately after the birth of her child, was obliged to leave her husband on account of his cruelty, and a short time later died in the hopital. The jury found the accused Prince guilty, and the Court condemned him to the forfeiture of all special rights and privileges, and to ten years in Siberia. The sentence was countermanded by the Imperial Minister of Justice before "it was carried into execution.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Livingston County Platform.

Letters from Various Sources Thereon.

Notes from the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, and Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 19, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I send you for publication a few more letters, received in acknowledgment of our Platform.

The movement in our own county is daily gaining in strength, much to the annoyance and discomfiture of the Republicans. There are twelve candidates now in the field for the county offices to be filled this fall. Nine of them submit their claims for office, "*subject to the decision of the Farmers' Convention.*" This fact alone will give you some idea of the "real strength of the movement." Truly yours,

S. T. K. PRIME.

FROM STEPHEN R. MOORE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 12, 1873.

I am much obliged to you for the convenient pocket-edition of the People's Platform. The old Roman's maxim, multum in parvo, is strictly applicable to it. The second plank might have been clothed in language that would have left no room to doubt that you are in favor of a revenue tariff. It means just this; but occasionally you find some disciple of government legislative omnipotence who will argue that it does not mean a revenue tariff. I am unequivocally committed to the first resolution, and would require the roads to acknowledge the principle; but, then, legislative control is only a partial cure of the evil. Some of the grosser deformities of railroad-robberies can thus be reached; but, to give the desired relief, we must cease enacting laws to protect classes. Trade must be free and without restrictions. No one body or class must be protected at the expense of any other. And then let business-men manage their own business in a business-manner. Let all business stand equal before the law, and the monopoly-power, whether it be railroads, banks, pig-iron, salt, or cotton, will be rendered powerless. The combinaton of the roads under the new law is gathering up wrath against the day of judgment. The people are in no mood to be trifled with, and they do feel that the pretense of the Freight Agents, that they are observing the letter or the spirit of the law, is a mere pretense unworthy of the men who put it forth.

My best wishes are with you. Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN R. MOORE.

FROM A. N. HARRIS, COMMITTEEMAN FOR STARK COUNTY OF THE STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

LAFAYETTE, Ill., July 12, 1873.

Your card and Platform came to hand a few days ago, and has been duly considered. Any other documents bearing upon the same subject will be duly appreciated. Keep up the ball of organization. We are alive up here. Every township in Stark County has its Club, or Grange. Keep the fires alive in the farmers' hearts, and all will come out right in the end. "Pro aris et focis." Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. HARRIS.

FROM JOHN W. SAVAGE, COMMITTEEMAN FOR CASS COUNTY OF THE STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

BLUFF SPRINGS, Cass Co., Ill., July 10, 1873.

Your Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party is received, and it meets my hearty approval. I shall endeavor to inculcate those wholesome reforms of yours in the different clubs of our County. Please let us hear from you from time to time, and we will respond. Yours, &c., &c.,

JOHN W. SAVAGE.

FROM WILLIAM EKEY, COMMITTEE-MAN FOR RICHLAND COUNTY OF THE STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

OLNEY, Ill., July 12, 1873.

I am this day in receipt of the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston County. It is very brief, and is one that would raise many questions of interest. It seems to me the people ought to indorse it, but I think I would personally go much further. There will be no trouble to carry our object through to success if we can get unison. Our organizations in this part of the State are yet very imperfect, but I hope for improvement.

I shall be pleased to hear from you at any time, and know what success you are making. I am heartily with you in the work, and shall be pleased at any time to furnish you any information I can. Yours truly,

W. M. EKEY.

FROM I. M. KELLY, COMMITTEEMAN FOR PERRY COUNTY OF THE FARMERS' STATE ASSOCIATION.

DUQUOIN, Ill., July 2, 1873.

Yours to hand, and in the main I indorse your resolutions, and wish you entire success. Yours truly,

I. M. KELLY.

FROM A. D. BUNNELL.

AURORA, Ill., July 17, 1873.

I am pleased to learn that the Livingstone County Platform is attracting attention. As soon as it was published, I saw that it was a good one. It is good because it cuts up all monopolies as well as excessive freights. It is good because it furnishes a standing for all classes of people who are oppressed by unequal legislation as well as the farmers. It is good because, with wise management, it is bound to succeed.

Please send me a few copies, which I will place where they will do the most good. Truly yours,

A. D. BUNNELL.

FROM HENRY A. GLENN.

MT. STERLING, Ill., July 17, 1873.

Will you be kind enough to send me a copy of the Platform adopted by the Association of which you are Secretary, alluded to in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of yesterday? Also, a copy of the speech you are circulating in your county.

This county (Brown) has as yet but a very imperfect organization, but, of course, will be prepared to do her share in the work of redeeming the State from the many evils so justly complained of. To this end I am constrained to write you, and heartily send greeting to the farmers of Livingston County. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. GLENN.

P. S.—In order that you may not be misled by this, I will state that I am not a member of any Grange or Farmers' Club, but am a merchant, and have ever been an uncompromising Democrat politically; but, from what THE TRIBUNE of the 16th inst. says of the resolutions of your Association, I am thoroughly with them, and expect to do what I can in their support at the coming election.

H. A. G.

FROM G. W. MINIER, OF TAZEWELL COUNTY.

MINIER, Ill., July 18, 1873.

I have just read with care the Address, Declaration, and Platform of the Farmers' Association of Livingstone County. It would be hard to improve them,—brief, terse, pointed, just what is wanted. One more, it seems, should be added. Cheap rate of interest we must have, or we can never have a fair competition with capital. Yours truly.

GEO. W. MINIER.

FROM C. AMES.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 15, 1873.

Your postal card, on which is printed the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party's Platform, is before me, and carefully noted. I fully indorse the same, and believe the necessity for concerted action on the part of the people is too apparent to need comment; and I trust that, out of the present movement and agitation, there may come a satisfactory solution of the subject matter of cheaper local railroad freights in all the States where they have been so oppressive as they have in yours and New York. Respectfully yours,

C. AMES.

FROM M. W. PHILIPS.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OXFORD, Miss., July 12, 1873.

Your Platform received. Thanks. Many thanks to you. If you will add two more planks to your Platform, I will indorse it the more fully: Sixth—Social advantages, from having our better parts, and married and single women in our associations. Seventh, and not the least—Pledging ourselves by study, books, periodicals, and experiments in the field, garden, orchard, and flower department, to improve our minds, and thus, whilst watching the best interests of our country and race, not neglecting the head, the heart, the hands, and securing the growth of the entire man. You do not go quite far enough for an old man, over 67, who has labored in and loved the cause of progress, by pen and purse, for over forty years.

May your success be to our country's glory and your profit and advantage. Will be always gratified to hear from you in regard to your progress. Yours, sincerely,

M. W. PHILIPS.

FROM J. D. BLAKE.

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 15, 1873.

Your circular and platform t hand. The first plank I am contending for single-handed here under the law. See recent decision in the Supreme Court by Chief Justice Ripley, of Minnesota,—J. D. Blake vs. the Winona & St. Peter Railroad; very important decision for this country. The second and fifth I heartily approve of, and the fourth on general principles, except where grants may develop new territories more rapidly, and increase their value, and then only when they shall be protected from corruption, rings in construction and management, and shall be under govermental control for the people's benefit. Our recent decision confirms the right to legislative control of lands. Yours,

J. D. BLAKE.

FROM THE HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

QUINCY, Mass., July 10, 1873.

I have to acknowledge the reception of a card containing what is denominated a Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston County. I see little to object to and a good deal to approve. But, at this day, its not profession that is so much wanted as practice. Very truly yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

FROM S. S. KNOWLES.

MARIETTA, O., July 11, 1873.

Your favor of the 8th inst., containing Platform of your party, duly received. I have read the same carefully and I heartily sympathize with your movement. Yours very truly,

S. S. KNOWLES.

FROM GOV. CARPENTER, OF IOWA.

DES MOINES, July 11, 1873.

I have your postal card containing a copy of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Platform, and, as you ask for an answer, I will briefly comply with your request.

First—I will say that I fully accord with what is termed the Declaration, and am not only opposed to all the steals named therein, but to all steals of whatever character, affecting whatever class of citizens they may.

Second—I unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly endorse the first, fourth, and fifth paragraphs, or divisions, of your platform; and enclose you an address of mine, which covers some of the questions involved therein.

Third—I am not quite sure that I fully understand the second division of your platform. If you mean to denounce the theory of indirect taxation, or in other words; of raising revenue by a tax on foreign imports, I do not agree with it, as I believe the purpose, which some gentlemen avow, of abolishing tariffs and resorting to direct taxation to support the Government, is utterly chimerical and illusory. But, if it means that, when sufficient revenue has been raised to support the Government and to pay the pensions and the interests on the public debt, besides forming a small sinking-fund to gradually reduce the principal, then no additional levy should be made solely to encourage home-manufactures, I am heartily with you in that particular. If we raise about $300,000,000 per annum—the amount required for the purposes named above—by our internal revenue system coupled with taxes upon imports, our home-manufactures must necessarily, in a measure, be encouraged; as any tax upon articles of foreign manufacture which may be produced in this country will discriminate in favor of their production here. And, when the tax is levied on foreign imports solely with the view of raising necessary revenue, who will be injured because the indirect effect of the tax may lead to the establishment of shops and the employment of men to manufacture like articles in our own country?

Fourth—I am not satisfied that I understand the full purport of the third division in your platform. If it is the purpose of your party to apply the experience of the past to securing greater perfection in our present banking system, by way of imposing by amendments such provisions in the law as fail to meet the wants of the people, every patriotic citizen should aid in furthering that object. But, if the idea is to emasculate the system, it seems to me, if successful, it could not result otherwise than in great harm to the country and to the interests of the entire people. It is within the memory of all who are past middle age that, prior to the establishment of our present banking system, it was difficult for business men to determine whether they had money capable of buying what they wanted or not. The currency which answered your purposes very well in Illinois was frequently subjected to a provoking shave and serious loss to the holder when the exigencies of business required its use in New York. All this has been reformed by the Republican party, in giving the country a tolerably perfect National Banking law; and I believe that the interests of the people will be subserved by retaining our present system substantially as it is. It doubtless might be improved by more securely guarding any possibility of charging usurious interest, and by giving it greater flexibility to meet the demands of trade under circumstances, like the moving of crops during the fall; but, as a general system, it is the safest and best banking law ever devised in America. Very truly yours,

C. C. CARPENTER.

Gallantry of an American Student.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

An accident occurred the other day upon the Hartz Mountains, the circumstances of which, as reported, are highly honorable to a young American concerned. This gentleman, Mr. Tatham, formed one of a party of student excursionists from the Prussian School of Mines. It proved nearly dark when they reached the chasm and looked down it. Unappily one of the party, a German named Krawell, somehow lost his footing, and was precipitated down the precipice at the edge of which his companions were standing into the depth below, where all sight of him was lost. His comrades dispersed in search of aid, but it proved too late to do anything effectual before night completely closed, and their dismay was added to greatly when they missed Mr. Tatham, who was supposed to have perished in a vain attempt to rescue Krawel. At dawn the other students were on the spot with plenty of aid, and to their surprise saw the gleam of a small fire far below in the chasm into which their comrade had fallen. It turned out that Mr. Tatham had managed to scramble down after the fallen man by the aid of bushes and rocks, and finding the object of his search though terribly bruised still alive and partly sensible, had tended him through the night, covering him with his own outer clothes, and keeping up a fire of sticks both against the cold and a signal for aid from above. Although the height down which Herr Krawel fell, or more properly rolled, is reported to be over 200 feet, he had broken no limb, and was making a good recovery at the last accounts, thanks to Mr. Tatham.

Jean A. Lane.

From the Denison (Texas) News.

On Thursday a Mr. Jean A. Lane desired Maxwell to telegraph to Jean A. Lane at Sherman, Texas, to meet him at Galesburg, Ill. Thereby hangs a romantic tale, or a tale of romance. It seems that Jean A. Lane No. 1 was informed by the banker at Sherman that, through a New York banking house, he was authorized to draw on a London house for almost any amount of money. Jean A. Lane protested that he knew nothing of the matter; that he was not aware any rich relatives or other persons had placed to his credit in London any sums of money, great or small. The Sherman banker informed him that he must be the man; that he knew him to be Jean A. Lane. Whereupon Jean A. Lane proceeded to draw in his own favor $10,000 and in favor of his brothers and brother-in-law $30,000, making in all $40,000. The drafts were honored, and $40,000 in gold were paid thereon. In a few days Jean A. Lane No. 2 turned up. Jean A. Lane then telegraphed to No. 2 to meet him at Galesburg, Illinois, at the best hotel in that thriving city, where he turned over to him the $40,000, he having protested from the start that he didn't think that he was the genuine Jean A. Lane."

Dr. Brown-Sequard.

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe* thus refers to Dr. Brown-Sequard, one of the scientists who will assist Prof. Agassiz in his Natural History Academy at Penikese: "Many little things known to him are interesting and rather romantic. He has no equal in skill in treating diseases of the nervous system, yet one rarely meets with a man so nervous as he himself is. His wife was a Miss Carlisle, of Cincinnati, with whom he become acquainted some years ago in Paris, while attending her professionally during a severe illness. Dr. Brown-Sequard receives for a single visit the sum of $50, and he is unable to meet the demands on his time.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The City of Albany, Then and Now—How Grain Was Handled—The "Country Gentleman"—Rooms of the State Board of Agriculture—Something in Regard to Hotels—A Day on the Hudson—New York City—The Stock Exchange and the Gold Room—Washington Market—The Streets—Central Park.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

MY SUMMER TOUR, July 14, 1873.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—A period of thirty-seven years has wrought some changes in ye ancient city. Then the pleasure-travel and freighting were all done by the Erie Canal, and the canal-basin was a crowded, busy place. The dock was lined with wholesale houses for heavy goods and grain. The unloading of a canal-boat of grain in bulk was a serious matter; for

THEN

there was a shoveler, who filled the measure, a sticker, a bagger, a tally-man, and a small army of men to carry the sacks, which contained two bushels of grain each, from the boat, over the dock, and up one, two, or three pair of stairs, as the case might be, and empty the sacks and return for another load. No weighing then, and no such thing as a grain-elevator. That was labor, but that labor was paid for at a dollar a day, and the dollar thus earned purchased more comforts for the family than two dollars at this time.

NOW,

an immense traffic passes through the city. Grain is transferred from canal-boat to barges or steamers, or the boat is towed,—a tug-boat, instead of horses, being the propelling power. How New York City reaches out, and takes the products of the West, and distributes them to the world; and Albany is but a depot for the great city. Few canal-boats rest in the basin, for they pass on, and now the end of the canal is practically in the City of New York.

There is comparatively less change in the city proper than one would suppose, the change being mainly in the business. A few of the old houses, the brick for which came from Holland more than 200 years ago, are yet standing as of old, with the gable to the street.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

is published here, and I had a pleasant chat with the Tucker brothers, the editors and proprietors. This is the oldest agricultural paper in the State, and the only one exclusively devoted to rural affairs. It has always maintained a high standard of excellence, and is received as authority by all who believe in progress and the dignity of labor. In company with one of the brothers, I visited the room of the

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The building is large, and the collection of natural history is extensive and interesting. The lower room is devoted to ancient and modern implements of farming, including plows from India, Syria, and other parts of Asia, and Africa. Nearly all the modern plows in the hall are of cast iron, and the West should send a full set of her cast-steel plows, riding and walking cultivators, double shovels, planters, and iron rollers. The rolling or wheel coulter is not used in this State so far as my observation extends, and standing coulters of various forms are used. It would be difficult to keep the rolling coulter in repair in these stony soils, or in the sharp-cutting sands.

THE CITY OF ALBANY.

Many of the streets are mere alleys in width, and Broadway and State streets are the only business streets of good width. The new Capitol, at the head of State street, is to be a grand affair, and will cost the State a dozen millions or so, and is a good thing for politicians and contractors, providing the latter do not like Garvey, divide too liberally.

HOTELS.

We stopped at a hotel for supper, lodging, and breakfast, at a cost of $7, and Mrs. Rural suggested that the avails of twenty-eight bushels of corn went pretty quick. The fact is, with Illinois corn at 25 cents at our local station, our rural population cannot afford to travel unless we can have cheaper hotel-accommodation than is now open to the public. There is a demand for a change, and a change must come, for, with cheap fares, we must have cheap hotels. There must be cheap lodging-rooms for travelers, and then we can dine at the restaurants. Let the rich go to hotels, if they please, but the Western farmer cannot afford it, and must remain at home unless there come a change in this direction. The railroad-companies are all interested in this question of hotel-accommodations, and it is alike their duty and their interest to see that cheap lodging-places are furnished at or near the depots, to accommodate their patrons. Suppose a Western farmer is on his way to New York, and wishes to see the Hudson River by daylight. He arrives in Albany in the afternoon, but he finds that to stop over he must pay $3.50 for hotel-accommodations. It is true that he can get just as good a meal at the restaurants for 40 cents as at the hotel for $1; but then where will he lodge?—have a comfortable room for 50 cents or $1? That is the question; and he reflects that he must part with 14 bushels of corn, or a pig that will weigh 100 pounds, in order to enjoy a day-ride on the Hudson. These are practical questions that come home to the pocket of the farmer,—questions that must be considered before one leaves home, and which when considered, too often compel people to remain at home. The extortion of railroads is nothing to the traveler as compared to the extortion of the hotel-keeper. "But, my good friend," says the hotel-keeper, "look at my expenses,—rents, servant-hire, and the thousand things that are needed in a hotel, and you will see that I cannot afford to charge less." To this I have to say that the whale system is wrong. Give us good lodging-rooms at a reasonable rate, and we will go to the restaurants for our meals. Will not some noble philanthropist come forth and set the example, that all travelers may arise and call him blessed?

A DAY ON THE HUDSON.

It is 264 years since Capt. Hudson sailed the Half-Moon up the North River. Then its banks were clothed with a heavy fruit; now we see stunted cedars, pines, and small scrubs, and, cultivated farms, in the back-ground, and, along the east shore, a ribbon of iron, where the iron horse thunders along. Our steamer passes the Overslough, the Catskill Mountains, the Devil's Dancing Chamber, Anthony's Nose; and here we stop to recall a scene in the Revolution, for at this point the great iron chain was stretched across the river to prevent the passage of British vessels. A link of this chain was on exhibition at the old Albany Museum, and probably in many others. The people along the river had no cannon in those days, and this was the only way in which the enemy could be held in check. But it was never put to the test. Treason Hill, where Andre and Arnold met, is another point of historic interest. Sleepy Hollow lies back in the distance, and you see the spire of the old Dutch church where repose the remains of Irving, who made this part of the Hudson sacred if not classic ground; and then for fifteen miles you steam past the Palisades, and soon the City of Gotham is before you. No one going East should fail to pass up or down the Hudson, for it contains so much of scenic beauty and of historic interest. The river is full of steamers, tugs, barges, canal-boats, schooners, and sloops; and these are largely filled with Western produce and goods for the West, and we feel an interest in them, for they are the distributors of the needs of the East and the West, and essential alike to both.

We see comparatively few freight-trains on the Hudson River Railroad, as most of the freight goes by the river from Albany.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, July 10.—On approaching the city, as we steam down the river, one is impressed with the vastness of the city, with its miles of docks and forests of masts; but, on landing in the narrow, filthy streets, a feeling of disgust is unavoidable. The exterior of the buildings is not inviting, and you wish for the wide streets and broad avenues of Chicago.

The farmer cannot think of going to a first-class hotel, and he must look up a boarding-house, where he can have a comfortable room and meals at a reasonable cost, say, not exceeding $2 a day, especially if he is to tarry some days.

JULY 14.—The past few days have been spent in sight-seeing, looking through the markets, re-visiting the Stock-Exchange, the Gold-Room, Central Park, and other places of interest.

THE STOCK-EXCHANGE AND THE GOLD-ROOM

are perfect Pandemoniums of lunatics, and, in looking down into the arena from the visitors' gallery, one feels a sort of security that he is out of the reach of those fellows. It is the summer vacation, and my friend said that things were unusually quiet, and yet you could hear the shouting and screaming nearly a block distant. There sat the man at the wires sending out to the world the howlings of those caged lunatics, as they scream, "13¼," "13⅜," "I offer 14," etc. And the world trembles with the pulsations of the wires, and men hundreds or thousands of miles away listen with bated breath to the click of the instruments.

And these are the men, I said to my friend, who make and unmake fortunes; who can say to commerce, as did Joshua of old to the sun and moon: "Stand thou there until I have depressed this stock, or have blown it to a bubble." "Do you see that pit-like pen, where the steps lead downward?" said my friend. "That is the place where men go down below with spoils, the plunder of the people, and come up empty-handed; and where empty-handed men go down, and come up laden with plunder." Men stand around that circle, one above the other, so that each may be seen by the auctioneer; but some one behind has stocked the cards, and plays the game with loaded dice.

Gold, once the measure of values, is now bought and sold like a sack of oats or a barrel of potatoes, and greenbacks become the measure of values. State and National bonds, shares in railroad and other companies, are matters of speculation, to be depressed or inflated; but the shares of manufacturing companies are seldom put upon the market, simply from the fact that the owners are compelled to see that the business is properly conducted in order that they may pay a dividend; but railroad stock is to gamble with, and it is seldom that the owners of the stock take any interest in the arrangement. When railroad stockholders look after their own interests, as do manufacturing stockholders, then we may look forward to lower rates of freight and cheaper fares.

WASHINGTON MARKET

is a place of more interest to me, but it is a curious medley of booths and stalls. Long before you reach the market, you find the sidewalks filled with goods of all kinds,—hats, white goods, dresses, clothing, boots and shoes, and a thousand things of use or ornament; cheese, ham, sausage, vegetables, berries, etc. There is scarcely space to elbow your way through. Of course these dealers have no right to the sidewalk; but, as they have votes, no city administration has had the moral courage to turn them out; but it is said that it is to be done soon, and this part of the city is to be made passable, if not respectable. The market is immense. You see acres of beef, mutton, fish, chickens, and cut-meats. The vegetables are mostly on the narrow street near by.

Vegetables and fruit are sold by measure, generally by the half-peck or peck; all other farm products by the pound. Neither in quantity or quality does the fruit, vegetable, or berry market equal that of Chicago. But here we see turtles, oysters, clams, and lobsters in large supply, while the sea gives abundantly of its finny tribe.

I cannot say that I like a market on so large a scale. Better a hundred small ones than to go such distances to the few large ones. The system in Chicago is the better plan, for the man of business can go to market himself; but here the women do a large part of this work.

A city constructed as is New York, or rather the older parts of it,

CANNOT BE KEPT CLEAN.

There is no place but the gutters for the slops and garbage, and these reek with filth; and, in the case of the cholera, there is no escaping the noxious gases. The wonder is, that people live in such an atmosphere; but they would not if it were not for the sea-breeze that every day sweeps away the vile affluvia, and gives the people a pure air. The Five Points are reputable as compared to some other parts of the city. The Tombs is a low dungeon-like building, not at all desirable as a residence, judging from its outside appearance.

This morning I stood on Broadway, near the Astor House, to see

THE FLOOD OF PEOPLE

pass by,—people who live in the city, and people who live out of the city, for the city is a great workshop. Few business men carry their dinners, as most of them take a lunch at the restaurants. The hours of business are short, but those hours are fully occupied. If you wish to see active life, go on the streets from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

CENTRAL PARK

is the great point of interest to the visitor, and so we went early and stayed late. The animals, the museum of natural history, the lakes, the drives, and the trees, plants, and shrubs, are all of interest. All is most admirably managed. There are hacks that carry parties of nine the entire round of the park for 25 cents each, or you can hire a one or two-horse carriage for a reasonable sum. On Saturday the people are allowed to go on the grass-plots. No peddlers or tricksters are allowed to ply their trade in these grounds, and you feel as though you had left behind the worst part of the people.

Originally the ground was broken, and the plans rocky; but art has smoothed it down, and made it a most desirable breathing-place for the city. It is certain that in the management of this park, politicians have had little to do.

To-morrow morning the

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL EDITORIAL PARTY

leave for a five weeks' trip to the Rocky Mountain and other parts of the West. The first night is to spent among the mountain-hills at Harper's Ferry, a place memorable in history.

RURAL.

CAPT. JACK.

His Speech to the Military Commission.

Fort Klamath (July 7) Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Col. Elliott—Tell Jack that everything he says will go to the President.

Capt. Jack proceeded as follows: Riddle always told me to be a good man. I know the white man's heart, but not the Indian's. Roseborough has always given me good advice. I have always known the whites had good hearts. I do not know all the Indians. I considered myself as a white man, and took papers; I know all the people in the country, and they all know me to be an honest man. Everybody in Yreka knows me, but you men here do not. I could always get a pass from the whites, and it would say I was a good Indian. No man can say that I have ever done anything wrong. White men, when they saw me pass, knew I was good. I have always spoken in favor of the whites, but do not know of any other Chief who did so. I cannot see why the whites got mad at me. I never got anything, only what I paid for. I lived like the whites, lived upon what I could kill and catch. I never begged.

To Riddle—I got it honestly; I have always taken your advice until the war began. I hardly know how to talk; do not know how white men talk. I always told the whites to come and live in my country without pay; did not know that the war was going to commence. Maj. Jackson and Meacham talk good. I understood that I was to have a talk with J. Applegate. I wanted H. Miller to be present. He gave me good advice. Miller wanted to talk for me, and be present. D. Crowley also wanted me to get my rights. It scared me when Maj. Jackson came in the morning. I had no clothes on, and did not understand why they came. When Jackson came to my camp, I told him not to shoot. I told Bogus to go and talk. He would not go. Charley did go, and told them not to shoot. Then they all got off their horses, and I thought we were going to have a talk. I did not know why they came to fight me. I sat down; there were only a few there—Modocs. The Major shot my men down while they were standing round. I ran away; I did not want to fight. I took care of my wounded women, who were shot. I ran away; I did nothing. I went to the Lava Bed, and only had a few people. I did not want to fight. On my way to the Lava Bed I met a man and turned him back. I stayed in the Lava Bed and did not want to fight. I saw no white man for a long time. I stayed in the Lava Bed. John Fairchild came and asked me if I wanted to fight. I said, "No; I don't want to fight any more." The Hot Creeks started for their reservation by way of Linkville. They got frightened at Klamath Ferry, and ran away. Then they, the Hot Creeks, came to my camp and told me we would be killed. They got scared and all came to me. Some of the Indians were still at Hot Creek, going by Lost River, and they ran away also. When all were at my place, I told some to go back to Fairchild's. The Hot Creeks came to me, Hooka Jim on the north side. I did not know of the murders until Hooka told me; I did not think they would kill the whites. I did not want them to stay. Did not tell them to kill any one; don't know who told them to do so. I never did. I told Hooka I never killed any one, and it was not done with my consent. I thought the whites liked me.

To Hooka—What did you kill them for? You did it on your own account. I thought the whites would be mad. Never told any of my men to kill; told them it was bad and that they ought not to do it. After leaving Lost River I did not intend to fight. Fairchild told me it was bad, and if I did not quit the soldiers would come. I told him I would quit if the soldiers would. I also told him I was afraid to go to his house. I did not come for a long time; I was afraid. I did not get any news for a long time; Fairchild didn't come. After a long time Fairchild came with a squaw, and told me to make peace, that the people were all mad. Then the soldiers came. When they came, they fought all day the first day and a little of the next day. They fought part of two days. Then Link River John told me not to be mad at the Klamath Lakes as they would not shoot at them. I had a talk with some of the Klamath Lakes. After the fight of the 17th of January it was a long time and no fighting; a long time and no talk. Fairchild came and wanted me to come and have a good talk. He told me the whites were mad on account of the murders on the Tule Lake. I told him I never did it. I told him I didn't want to fight, nor want any more war, and was ready to quit. I also told him I didn't want Lost River any more, because blood had been spilt there, and I would get a new home. I always wanted to quit, and talk good talk. My people were afraid to leave the cave. While the peace talk was going on, a squaw came and said that N. Boswick told them they would be killed. Then an old man came, one who was killed. Then N. Boswick told an old man that the Peace Commissioners would murder them in council. All my people heard this. Then another squaw came from Fairchild's and told me Meacham had a pile of wood ready and would burn me, and that, if they got me to Dorris' they would burn me. All the squaws told me the same thing. After hearing all this I was afraid to come in.

To Riddle—You and Toby gave me good advice. If I had listened to you and not to the lying squaws, I would not be in the fix I now am. The reason I didn't come when the wagons were sent, was because of the story of the squaws. I can now see that all the squaws and Bob Whittle's squaw lied to me. She told me she was not of my people, and she did not give me good advice. She told me if she didn't come back next day I might know the soldiers would come next day. I have told you all about the lies I heard, and I was afraid to come. When you came to see me I was not Chief. When the reporters come I didn't want to fight and didn't know what to say. The white man's Chief believes his men, but my men would not listen to me. I told them not to fight, that I wanted to make peace; but the men would not listen to me. None of the men in the cave can say I ever told them to fight; and when I met in council it was in a friendly way. I told them that if they would fight it would be against my will. My being Chief is the cause of the whites thinking me the cause of all this trouble. I told my men the whites would think this, and that they must fight on their own account. Hooka advocated fight, and I got the blame. Schonchin, with Hooka and all, were mad at me. They had different thoughts about what the whites would think. My men would not listen to me. I love my wife and children, and wanted peace. I never commenced the fight. Hooka is the one who always advocated fight. He called me an old squaw, and I fought. I told him he was the cause; and if I could have seen him I wanted to kill him, because he killed on Tule Lake. I thought the whites wanted Lost River, and that is why the fight commenced. I fought with George because I fell out with Hooka, and he called me a squaw, because I never killed white men. He (George) had killed many whites and soldiers. I told him I was not ashamed of it. He told me that I lay around the camp like a chunk, and they went and killed and stole, and were not afraid. They would say to me: "What do you want with a gun? You never do anything with it; you sit on the rocks and do nothing." I was not ashamed to be called a squaw, and told them they killed against my will. Scarfaced Charley told me he would go with Hooka. I told them to go; that I did not want to live with him. Scarface will tell everything, and so will I; I don't want to keep anything back.

A Couple of Burglars Captured in Shawano County, Wis., and Made to Confess at the End of a Rope.

Weyauwega (July 23) Correspondence of the Oshkosh Northwestern.

A few days since I wrote you of the burglary at Waupaca, and, a day or two after, a report was received of the burglary at New London. There is no doubt that the same gang of scoundrels perpetrated both outrages, and there is good evidence to show that the same fellows were guilty of the robberies in Menasha, Omro, and Oshkosh. On Tuesday morning Sheriff Bingham, at New London, received information that two suspicious characters, supposed to be the burglars, had been seen on the road, making their way toward Shawano. He immediately sent word to the officers of that place to be on the look-out. On Wednesday morning he received more positive information, and with a select party of men immediately started in pursuit.

At Clintonville he met the Sheriff of Shawano County with two suspicious characters in charge, having arrested them in Shawano on the strength of Brigham's notice, and was taking them to New London for examination. Our Sheriff returned with them to New London, where their examination was held on Wednesday evening. At this trial no evidence could be found against them, more than that some of the stolen property was found in their possession. Some of the prominent citizens of New London in attendance at the trial being convinced that the prisoners were guilty, resolved to try an experiment.

Leaving the court room, a large number disguised themselves and laid in wait for the Sheriff as he should conduct the prisoners to the jail for the night. While the Sheriff was taking his prisoners to the jail, the men rushed forward and forcibly took charge of them. Putting a rope around their necks they were roughly hurried into an omnibus, and the horses started on the dead run for the nearest tree. Reaching this, the burglars were told that unless they made a confession they would be strung up.

A few vigorous jerks on the rope served to convince them that their captors were in earnest, when they made a full confession of the robberies, and told where a portion of the property could be found. After returning the prisoners to the Sheriff for safe-keeping, the lost property was searched for and found as indicated. It consisted in part of seven revolvers, jewelry, and other valuables taken from the store of Dickinson & Trayser. On Thursday the prisoners were taken to the County Jail at Waupaca, where they are now confined, awaiting their trial.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Importance of Healthy Blood.

Every drop of blood that circulates through the veins eventually becomes a solid particle of the body. Flesh, bone, and muscle are merely solidified blood, and upon the quality of the blood depends the condition of the whole physical system. Unless the liquid material by which the human substance is renewed and sustained is pure and nutritious, it is impossible that the body can be healthy and strong. One of the most important properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is that of improving the condition of the vital fluid when infected or impoverished. Acting directly and powerfully upon the stomach, in which the manufacture of the blood is commenced, and upon the liver, which secretes a fluid next in importance to the stream of life itself, this powerful vegetable tonic and depurent has an immense indirect influence upon the circulation. Hence the extraordinary cures wrought by the Bitters in cases of general debility, malarious fevers, rheumatism, biliousness, constipation, &c.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

UNDERWEAR, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,
ARE CLOSING-OUT AT
Reduced Prices,
THEIR STOCK OF
Gauze, Gossamer, Summer Merino, and Silk Underwear, in Ladies', Gents', and Children's sizes.
Also, their stock of Summer Hosiery, in Silk, Balbriggan, Lisle Thread, and Cotton, both plain and fancy, in Ladies', Gents', and Children's sizes.
Also, their stock of Summer Gloves in all sizes.
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT
Contains a full assortment of Herz's Seamless, Alexandre's, Courvoisier's, and other first-class makes of Paris Kid Gloves, in a larger and choicer variety of colors, shades, and tints than can be found elsewhere.
A great bargain in genuine Paris Kid Gloves (in colors only), heretofore sold for $1.75 a pair, now offered at $1.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of A. G. Lane, Secretary of the County Board of Education, [illegible] East Randolph-st., until July [illegible], for the supply of [illegible] tons of Youghiogheny or Walnut Hill Soft Coal, to be delivered at the Normal School Building at Englewood. [illegible] tons must be delivered on or before Oct. 1, 1873, and the balance before Dec. 31, 1873.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
EDWARD GARRITY, Committee
HENRY HARMS, on
ALBERT G. LANE, Supplies.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 19.

Money matters, both in the local and general markets, continue very quiet. Nearly all the banks have more idle money than they care to have, but, with the experience of last fall still fresh in their minds, bankers are discriminating more against long loans this summer than usual. It will probably be sixty days yet before there is much demand for money for the fall movement of crops and the usual autumn necessities of merchants, but the banks are evidently acting on the policy of being fully prepared for any stringency that may occur after that. The very fact that they are keeping this in view is likely to prevent any such pinch as there was last winter, but, in view of the possibility of it, the present policy of holding their funds well in hand is undoubtedly the wisest course. It is now tolerably certain that there will be large crops throughout the West, and, what is of equal importance, the probability of a good foreign demand for all the surplus of these that we shall have to sell. These circumstances furnish a reasonable basis for the expectation of a prosperous year. If the exportable surplus of our crops moves out actively and promptly money will be plenty, but if produce accumulates in the Western markets it will be stringent.

New York exchange was firm at 25c per $1,000 premium to-day.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,053,754.71	$412,343.46
Tuesday	3,371,353.04	264,125.29
Wednesday	3,758,465.53	249,082.30
Thursday	3,542,965.65	337,204.42
Friday	3,378,522.46	290,245.36
Saturday	3,336,529.49	307,316.60
Total	$21,441,590.88	$1,850,287.43
Corresponding week last year	19,406,121.56	1,887,142.36

Specie exports from New York continue very large, and the price of gold consequently has an upward tendency.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote bonds and land-warrants in this market this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¼	116⅝
5-20s of '64	116½	117⅛
5-20s of '65	118¼	118¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅝	118
10-40s	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅝	115⅛
Gold (full weight)	115⅛	116
Gold Coupons	115⅛	116
Gold Exchange	....	116⅛
Sterling Exchange	109⅛@110⅛	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98
Land-Warrants:		
160s war 1812	178	189
120s war 1812	136	143
160s not war 1812	176	187
320s not war 1812	133	140
Agricultural College land scrip		185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Money closed easy at 3 per cent.

Sterling rules quiet at 109½@109¾ for 60 days, and 110½@110⅛ for sight. Imports for week $6,530,355, of which, $4,273,599 were merchandise, and $2,256,767 dry goods. Custom receipts to-day, $273,000.

Gold was quiet and firm at 115⅝@116⅛, closing at 116. Loans, 1 to 3 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $39,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $261,000.

Exports for the week, nearly $5,000,000.

Governments were dull and steady.

State bonds were dull and nominal.

Stocks ruled active and strong. The corner in Erie was the special feature, dealings having been very large. The opening sales were at 58⅝, but later the price reached 65⅛, the changes between these figures having been frequent. The difference between cash and regular stock was from ⅛ to 1 per cent, with an active demand. During the afternoon, the remainder of the list was strong and higher on larger business, the chief features being Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific, and Wabash. The entire market closed buoyant at about the best prices of the day.

The *Post* says: It is generally expected that we shall have a strong market next week, with some, if not all, the above stocks as features. But the *Express* and *Commercial* attribute the engineering of the Erie corner to the German bankers.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅛	Coupons, '67	118⅛
Coupons, '62	116⅜	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117⅛	10-40s	114⅜
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	New 5s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅛	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	80⅜	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	80⅜	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	74⅛
Western Union	80⅛	Wabash	72⅛
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93⅛	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	72	Terre Haute	15
American Express	63	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex.	71	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	38⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	41
Erie	64⅛	C., C. & C.	36⅛
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	93⅛
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	33⅛
Michigan Central	92⅛	Illinois Central	105
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	28⅛
Northwestern	71⅛	Union Pacific bonds	81⅛
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific bonds	100⅛
Rock Island	111⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅛
N. J. Central	103	B., H. & Erie	2⅜
St. Paul	53⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

Business has been unusually quiet in real estate during the past week, though perhaps not more so than in most other kinds of business in the city at present. The value of real estate, and the activity of business in that line, are, of course, dependent upon the prospects of commercial prosperity in the city. In this latter respect the prospects for a profitable fall trade, and a comparatively easy money market, have certainly improved within the past month. It is now certain that there will be large crops of all the leading products of the West and Northwest, and the latest aspects of the European crops, and the demand from that quarter for our surplus products, promise prosperity for the West generally, and this will necessarily have the effect of increasing trade and population in Chicago, with their attendant results of increased value and activity in real estate, this fall or next spring.

AUCTION SALES.

William A. Butters & Co. sold at public auction on last Monday evening 130 lots in Norwood Park; prices ranging from $3.50 to $8.50 per foot, aggregating $16,000.

On Wednesday the same firm sold at auction seventy-two lots at Elmhurst; prices ranging from $110 to $200 per lot, aggregating $13,000.

At the same time and place they sold three new two-story and brick basement frame dwelling-houses, including the lots, 100x175 feet each. The first sold for $3,550, the second for $3,575, and the third for $2,900—all located on Elm avenue.

C. C. Thayer & Co. sold at public auction on the ground last Saturday forty-five lots, each 50x125 feet, situated at Washington Heights in the Vincennes Road Addition, at prices ranging from $3.50 to $6 per foot. This sale was largely attended, and the prices realized were fair.

Elison & Foster had a large sale yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, on the ground, of 71 lots located on the corner of Division and Hoyne streets, the reports of which have not reached us.

Messrs. Larkin & Jenks sold at private sale ten acres on Chicago avenue, at West Forty-eighth street, for $23,000; and also, residence No. 255 Calumet avenue, for $16,000.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, July 19: City property, number of sales, 122. Consideration, $497,283. North of city limits, number of sales 4. Consideration, $4,150. South of city limits, number of sales, 37. Consideration, $147,123. West of the city limits, number of sales, 3. Consideration, $49,300. Total sales, 166. Total consideration, $697,856.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—PASSED DOWN—Props Fountain City, Wenona, Howard and barges, Pringle and barges, Nahant; barks Naiad, Montgomery; schrs Col. Ellsworth, St. Andrew, Sanderson, Albacore, Eunice, Ceyne, Escanaba, Sommers, R. Parsons, Margaret Muir, Higgie & Jones, Marengo, Dunford, Avery, E. C. Roberts, Montcalm.

PASSED UP—Props D. M. Wilson, Badger State, Sheldon, Holland and barges; bark Wm. Jones; schrs W. B. Allen, M. Slauson, John Rice, Empire State, Bay State, Charles Wall, Fame, C. J. Magill.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, July 19.—PASSED DOWN—Props Dean Richmond, Sanilac, Lowell, Plymouth, Lincoln and barges, Salina and barges, Woodbury and barges; schrs Scotia, Lucerne, Mosher, E. R. Williams, Portland, America, Eaglewing, Donaldson, Emerald, Star of Hope, American, Champion.

PASSED UP—Props Arctic, Champlain, Russia; schrs Surprise, Gilmore, Wm. Grandy.

WIND—West.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,910	1,809	5,477	2,595
Wheat, bu	43,590	23,310	51,841	23,280
Corn, bu	250,890	208,150	243,261	306,279
Oats, bu	81,320	10,450	70,858	127,156
Rye, bu	1,050	1,727	....	400
Barley, bu	350	1,500	....	817
Grass seed, lbs	3,980	6,840	22,226	53,000
Broom-corn, lbs	16,100	102,400	....	8,050
Cured meats, lbs	89,190	38,210	431,460	247,128
Beef, brls	....	....	73	11
Pork, brls	50	2,094	151	30
Lard, lbs	1,670	10,030	161,315	152,160
Tallow, lbs	18,390	3,560	196,230	800
Butter, lbs	74,795	80,821	48,690	71,910
Live hogs, No	10,584	9,232	9,025	5,004
Cattle, No	3,144	1,632	1,772	2,274
Sheep, No	336	480	....	....
Hides, lbs	64,980	63,825	36,800	45,769
Highwines, brls	5	220	171	187
Wool, lbs	116,763	109,650	213,284	184,540
Potatoes, bu	3,926	2,564	15	....
Lumber, m feet	7,069	8,375	2,316	1,928
Shingles, m	1,667	2,970	1,242	1,393
Lath, m	495	526	351	166
Salt, brls	....	....	2,168	2,523

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,791 bu wheat; 326 bu corn; 2,897 bu oats. Withdrawn from do during the week: 21,275 bu wheat; 5,932 bu corn; 21,417 bu oats; 2,421 bu rye; 3,255 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 93 cars wheat; 584 cars corn; 6,100 bu No. 1 do, and 12,200 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 41 cars oats; 7,000 bu rejected do, by canal. Total (718 cars), 334,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live-stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	July 19, 1873.	July 12, 1873.	July 20, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	33,368	37,289	14,298
Wheat, bu	267,690	303,850	121,178
Corn, bu	1,240,316	656,685	1,410,335
Oats, bu	470,310	422,710	93,270
Rye, bu	6,713	17,818	8,801
Barley, bu	350	850	9,050
Live hogs, No	49,239	44,166	44,275
Cattle, No	16,233	17,046	10,842
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	28,532	37,420	15,581
Wheat, bu	343,406	360,935	179,308
Corn, bu	1,351,536	902,964	1,621,595
Oats, bu	570,602	507,609	704,850
Rye, bu	11,572	2,757	4,677
Barley, bu	8,127	12,426	29,888
Live hogs, No	38,667	43,172	36,967
Cattle, No	10,165	12,876	8,084

It would appear from a letter received yesterday by a prominent commission firm in this city, that there is some taint of original sin in the corn crop of last year, by virtue of which it will spoil, whether or no. The letter states that a lot of corn heated after having been passed through the driers in Buffalo. That fact, however, only proves that the corn was not dried enough in Buffalo. If the moisture be taken out of the corn, there is no danger of its heating. We presume that neither the hot-corn clique, nor its self-chosen organ, can deny that.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, though the aggregate of business transactions was by no means small. We note, too, a steadier tone in the markets, with general firmness, which shows that the recent excitements have exhausted themselves for the present as a storm-cloud disappears when it has emptied itself on the earth. The receipts of grain are on the increase, and the statistics do not indicate that the new tariff of railroad rates is operating so injuriously as has been feared, though there can be no doubt that the working of the law *is* a drag upon the prosperity of Chicago, and many other places in the State of Illinois.

Dry goods were dull and without material variation in prices. The department of staple cottons was the only one showing any degree of animation, and the distribution of these was mainly in small parcels, there being a noticeable absence of any speculative demand. In the market for staple groceries fair activity was noticeable and there was no abatement in the firmness prevalent on the preceding days of the week. Coffees and sugars which have recently been the subjects of considerable speculative inquiry are now more settled, and no further immediate change in values is looked for. Carolina rice was firm at a ¼c advance—in sympathy with New York. Side goods continue quiet at former quotations. Butter was in good request on local account, and for shipment, though there was no particular urgency in the demand from either source. Prices were unchanged, ruling firm for all merchantable grades. Cheese remains dull with prices favoring the buyer. Liverpool is off another shilling and New York is weak in consequence, which in turn unfavorably affects the market here. Hard coal was active and strong at $9.00 for Lackawanna, and $10.00 for Lehigh. There was nothing new of importance to note in connection with the fish market. Stocks are improving, but in some departments they are still scant. Prices are well maintained. The dried fruit trade exhibits gradually increasing activity, and most articles enumerated in the list are now firmly held. Hay continues in too liberal supply, and is weak and unsettled. Aside from meeting current local wants, there is scarcely any movement, and sales are mostly at inside and medium figures. No changes were reported in the hide and leather market. Paints, colors, and putty were quiet and steady, as were also oils, tobacco, and wood.

Lumber at the yards was in moderate demand, the given prices being generally obtained. A large fleet arrived at the lumber docks, but the day being Saturday, and the wind fair for larger receipts, the city buyers, though numerous, were holding off, and up to 1 o'clock only a moderate number of cargoes had been disposed of. Prices were without quotable change, and quite strong for piece stuff as it was scarce. The hardware merchants report a fair trade in manufactured articles; metals are rather quiet, but steady, and tin is firm. Nails were weak at $4.75 rates, but without quotable change. There were no special developments in the iron market, and the demand is moderate and prices are generally weak. Building materials continue to meet with a tolerably fair demand, at about the same range of prices. Wool was in fair demand, and steady. Timothy and clover were held firmly, the former at $4.00@4.15, and clover at $5.50. Millet declined; other seeds were quiet and without quotable change. The demand for green fruits was fair; and, under moderate offerings, better prices were obtained for apples and many kinds of berries. Lemons were firm at $15.00@17.00 per box, the latter price for repacked fruit. Potatoes continue to arrive freely, and the market is overstocked. The demand is comparatively light, and prices are weak and irregular. Poultry was abundant, and choice lots were salable at about Friday's prices, but small spring chickens were dull. Guaranteed packages of eggs sold at 13@13½c, but loose lots were rather slow at 12@12½c.

Highwines were in good demand, and a shade firmer, with 90c bid and 90½c asked per gallon, all through the session, though New York was no higher. Sales were reported of 50 brls at 90½c, and 150 brls at 90c. Stocks are small, and the receipts almost nothing, with fair shipments.

Lake freights were more active at the decline noted yesterday, the demand for vessels being good, but almost confined to corn, for which nearly all the freight room offered was engaged. Sail rates on corn were 5@5¼c to Buffalo, and 10@10½c to Kingston or Oswego. Wheat was nominal at 5½@5¾c to Buffalo, and 11@11½c to Kingston. Through rates to New England points were irregular, at 23@25c for corn. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 354,000 bu corn, and 16,000 bu rye.

Provisions were quiet, and exhibited but little change. Mess pork was a shade firmer for September deliveries, and dull on other options. Lard was unchanged. Shoulders were firm; but English middles were weak, being freely offered, though we make no change in quotations. There is very little demand for any description of product, and it is probable that quotations would be shaded by holders, on everything but shoulders, which are in very light stock. The stock of mess pork is about 35,000 brls, and of lard $1,000 to 32,000 tcs, against 105,000 brls and 17,000 tcs at the same time last year. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.20@15.25; do seller August, $15.00@15.15; do seller September, $14.95@15.00; do seller December, $13.00@13.25; lard, cash or seller July, $8.05@8.10; do seller August, $8.10@8.15; ... 7¼@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7⅝@7¾c for shoulders; 8½@8⅝c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅞@7⅞c. English meats, 8½@9c for short ribs; 9@9½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8¾c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9⅞c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller September, at $15.00; 500 brls do at $14.90; 200 tcs summer lard at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 7⅝c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point during the week ending July 17, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Should'rs, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk eng Jly 17 '73	10,286	1,489	1,030	264,800	13,86,764
Same week, '72	159	1,150	670	84,600	423,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	220,685	184,367	73,489	39,509,314	158,427,422
Same time '71-'72	97,364	167,937	74,845	32,703,015	100,642,695

The shipments in detail were as follows: Short rib, 100 bxs; short clear, 50 bxs; long clear, 389 bxs; long rib, 23 bxs; Cumberlands, 44 bxs; Stretfords, 28 bxs; South Staffordshire, 133 bxs; long hams, 219 bxs; Birminghams, 3 bxs; Irish cut, 45 bxs; bacon, 350 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 265 bxs; bellies, 43 bxs; Wiltshire, 51 bxs; pigs' tongues, 43 brls; beef hams, 195 brls; beef, 435 brls; sides, 392 pcs; S. C. middles, 108 pcs; S. R. middles, 3,920 pcs; D. S. shoulders, 16,979 pcs.

Flour was more active, being in really good demand from shippers and the local trade. Buyers were willing to pay previous prices, but holders generally asked a slight advance, in view of the firmness reported in New York and the higher prices of wheat here. This restricted trading. The receipts are rather small, and some dealers report their stocks as quite small, but moderately well assorted, with several new brands offering. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Eclipse) at $9.50; 200 brls do at $8.50; 50 brls do at $7.00; 300 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.62½; 400 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.37½; 150 brls do at $6.25; 50 brls do at $6.12½; 500 brls do at $6.00; 500 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls, low, at $4.90; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.75; 75 brls sour spring extras at $3.75; 100 brls rye at $3.87½. Total, 3,775 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50 on track, and 30 tons do at $11.00 at mill. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.20
Bran	10.50	@11.00

Wheat was firm and quiet. The market recovered from the depression that occurred near the close of the session on Friday, and ruled comparatively steady, at about ⅛@1c below the highest point touched yesterday. There was not much doing. Milwaukee operators bought a little for August delivery, but Chicago traders were rather inclined to let the market alone. That there is yet a large short interest out for this month is proven by the fact that the premium on July deliveries was maintained at 5⅝c to-day, which is ½c for each day between this and August. But the shorts did not care to pay this premium to any considerable extent, as they were inclined to believe that the longs do not control enough wheat to be able to keep up the difference to the end of the month, and each one was waiting to see all the others settle. Outside of the corner element, the general market was strong. Liverpool was reported firmer, with unsettled weather in England, while our receipts were not large, though somewhat greater than the recent average. Hence there was a firm feeling for future, as it was believed that British buyers are anxious to secure all the wheat they can buy right away. There was not much buying of the speculative grade for shipment, the turn of the market being unfavorable to it, and the lower grades were quiet in sympathy. The more conservative operators are standing aside from the deal, and generally advising their customers to do the same, except in selling wheat to arrive this month, and margining it. Seller the month opened at $1.21⅜, advanced to $1.23, declined to $1.22⅛, improved ⅛c, and fell to $1.21 at the close. Cash No. 2 spring commanded about ½c premium, closing with sellers at $1.21½. Seller August sold at $1.16⅛@1.17¼, closing at $1.16⅛@1.16¼. Seller September sold at $1.10½@1.11, and seller the year at $1.08@1.08¼. No. 1 spring was nominal, except for hard, at $1.31. No. 3 spring closed with sellers at $1.10, and rejected do at 93c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.31; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring (N. W.) at $1.24; 1,200 bu do (hard) at $1.23½; 4,000 bu do (A., D. & Co.) at $1.23; 22,200 bu do at $1.22¾; 6400 bu do at $1.22⅛; 26,800 bu do at $1.22½; 4,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 3,600 bu rejected spring at 93c. Total, 71,800 bu.

Corn was quite active, and quite firm, averaging about ½c above the range of Friday, on options, while cash lots were ⅝c higher. There was a liberal demand for cash corn by the shippers, but it was offered sparingly, most of it appearing to be locked up awaiting August deliveries. The receipts were larger, but there are yet a good many July shorts yet unfilled, and the recent uprising in wheat seems to have given corn holders increased confidence, especially as the weather is now cooler, and this made the shorts correspondingly nervous. The premium on August deliveries diminished to ⅝@¾c to-day, and bids fair to vanish out of sight before long. The New York advices were conflicting. The public dispatches quoted that market as firm, with a fair export demand, while private telegrams discouraged shipments, stating that corn was 1@2c lower to sell. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 36⅝c, advanced to 37⅛c, and closed at 37⅜c. New receipts closed firm at 37⅝c. Seller August opened at 37⅜c, and advanced to 37⅝c, and seller September sold at 39⅛@39⅜c, both closing with firm holders at the outside. Rejected closed firm at 34c; and posted receipts at 30c bid. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 at 38⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 38⅛c; 47,200 bu No. 2 at 37⅜c; 2,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 37½c; 5,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 23,000 bu do at 37½c; 15,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 55,000 bu do at 37c; 25,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 15,000 bu do (posted) at 30c; 5,600 bu rejected at 34½c; 36,000 bu do at 34c; 2,000 bu do at 33½c; 400 bu do at 33c; 3,600 bu no grade at 29c on track; 5,600 bu do at 27½c in store; 1,200 bu do at 27c; 6,100 bu No. 1 at 39½c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 38c; 6,000 bu rejected at 35½c, all afloat. Total, 266,100 bu.

Oats were less active, and irregular. Cash lots were in good demand for shipment and to fill options for this month, and ruled firm at the outside price attained yesterday, closing at 28½c bid for all the car lots that may arrive this month. Options for future delivery were dull and easier, at 27¾@28c seller August, 26⅝@27c seller September, and 26½@26⅝c seller the year, all closing tame at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 28⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 28½c; 14,200 bu do at 28⅜c; 12,400 bu do at 28½c; 12,000 bu rejected at 26½c; 3,600 bu do at 26c; 600 bu white by sample at 34c on track. Total, 85,800 bu.

Rye was more active at the improvement noted yesterday, there being a fair demand for shipment. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 57c; 400 bu do at 56c; 10,000 bu do on private terms; and 800 bu by sample (equal to rejected) at 52c on track. Total, 11,600 bu.

Barley was quiet and again strong, being quoted 5c higher. Sales were made of 800 bu new No. 2, to arrive, at 76c; and 5,000 bu do seller September at 80c. The market closed firm with 80c bid. We discontinue our quotations of old barley, which has not been traded in for some time past. There is only about 30,000 bu in store, and that is probably held for consumption.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade:

July 19—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast 3d per qr bearer. Floating cargoes of corn off coast steady. Cargoes of wheat on passage, higher prices asked, but no advance established. Weather in England unsettled. LIVERPOOL—Spot wheat steady.

LATEST.

In the afternoon trading was confined to wheat and corn. The former advanced ¼c, closing at $1.21¼ seller July, and sold at $1.16½@1.16¾ seller August, closing at the outside. Corn was quiet and a shade easier at 37⅝@37¾c seller August, and 39⅛@39⅜c seller September.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 19.

ALCOHOL—Was active and firm at $1.80@1.86 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a light trade, the prices being maintained: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were in light request. We repeat quotations: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The changes were slight. The large amount of sewerage about to be constructed by the city, has caused a better feeling in regard to certain materials. Pressed bricks is in moderate request. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $2.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $29.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Business continues reasonably active, both on local and outside accounts, and the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for some time past. Choice yellow is scarce, and suitable offerings readily command outside quotations. Stocks are generally light. We repeat our list: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—The condition of the bagging market was nominally unchanged. A quiet feeling prevailed, and if we except cotton seamless goods which are firmly held, the quotations were only indifferently sustained. We make no alteration in our list, as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—Was quoted at about former rates. Prices are lower both in New York and in Liverpool, and this fact induces an easy feeling here, though no immediate decided change is looked for. A light demand existed at the annexed prices: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 8½@10c.

COAL—Anthracite is now in fairly active demand, and is held with great firmness, the tendency being to an early advance. Bituminous varieties remain quiet and steady. Following are the current rates: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 53@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $10.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair supply and moderate request. Choice lots were held at 13@13½c, and loose packages sold at 12@12½c; sales included 60 cars (quarantined) at 13½c; 49 cases and 2,300 dozen at 13c; 20 pkgs at 12½c.

FEATHERS—The offerings are accumulating, as the dealers are not particularly anxious to purchase during the dull season, unless at concessions; mixed and chicken feathers are very dull; quotations are repeated: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Prices range the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they are generally firm, stocks being light. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Currants, prunes, apples, and raisins are meeting with a reasonably active inquiry, and are strong at the late advance, the tendency in prunes and raisins still being upward. Other articles in the list rule rather quiet, but are firmer than a fortnight ago. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 13½@14½c; raisins, $2.30@2.35; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 42@43c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—In connection with this market there were no new features to note. The leading staples, embracing sugars, coffees, rice, and syrups were moving on a liberal scale, and were held with unequivocal firmness, the tendency in the first two mentioned articles still being in an upward direction. Side goods, generally speaking, were quiet, but with a few unimportant exceptions former prices were well sustained. We note a ¼c advance in Carolina rice and quote as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@22¾c; roasting do, 21½@21¾c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full stearine, full weight, 19@19½c; weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@12c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 7½@8c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons were active and firm; repacked lots sell at $16.00@17.00. Oranges were in limited supply and good local demand. The offerings of apples were not so large, and choice fruit was higher. Raspberries and blackberries were in demand, and advanced. The following are the prices current: Lemons, $15.00@15.50 per box; do, repacked, $16.00@17.00; Oranges, $12.50@13.00 per box. New apples, 50c@$1.00 per box, or $4.25@5.50 per brl. Raspberries, $2.40@2.75 per case; red do, $2.50@3.00. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00 per bu. Blackberries, 25@27c. Cherries, at $5.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu, or 75c per basket; per box, $1.50@1.75. Currants, $2.50@3.50 per bu. Pears, $2.00@2.50 per box; Illinois peaches, $2.25@2.75 per box; Plums, $4.00 per bu.

HOPS—Continue to meet with an improved demand, and rule steady at 25@45c.

HAY—No improvement was noticeable in the demand, or in prices. Orders were few and small, and sales were chiefly at inside to medium figures. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@14.00; timothy, loose pressed, $12.50@13.00; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $8.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were selling to a limited extent at about former rates, and we repeat our quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no perceptible change in this department. The demand is only fair and the market still evinces a downward tendency, owing to the general dullness of the trade here and elsewhere. We quote:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¾	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—Was quiet and steady at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A satisfactory business has transpired, the demand being mostly for manufactured articles. The metals are rather quiet, as usual at this season. Tin plate is firm, from sympathy with the Eastern and foreign markets, but no immediate advance is anticipated. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in tolerably fair demand at $4.75 rates. The market is weak and sales have been made at lower figures, but this is not general. We again quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75 rates; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—The demand for rope, pitch, tar, &c., was fair, the quoted prices being generally sustained, as follows: Manilla rope ℔ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; mar-line, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Remain quiet, generally, lard, carbon, and lubricating oils being the only descriptions for which the market was at all active. Prices were steady and unchanged, as follows: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 96c; do boiled, $1.01; whale, 86c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—The market was well supplied and moderately active, prices being a shade easier than on Friday. Good sized spring and choice old chickens were mostly inquired for. Turkeys, ducks, and small chickens were slow, especially the latter. We note sales of 1 coop turkeys at 12c; 16 coops chickens at $4.50@4.75; 6 coops large spring at $3.50@3.75; 7 coops do at $3.25; 5 coops medium do at $2.75@3.00; 1 coop geese at $7.50; ducks quoted at $3.50@4.00.

POTATOES—The market is over-stocked with new potatoes, and as a consequence prices are weak and irregular. Sales have been made at $2.50@2.75 for small barrels, and $3.00@3.50 for choice, in large barrels. A car load was sold at $3.50 per brl, delivered.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was in good request and sales of fair were made at $4.00, while prime is held at $4.12½@4.15; clover is very scarce and prime is firm at $5.50; Hungarian was quiet at 65@70c, and millet was dull and declined, quotable at 40@50c. Sales include 15 bags fair timothy at $4.00; 15 bags clover at $5.50; 1 car good millet at 40c.

SALT—Was active and firm at the annexed prices: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.52; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—New crop teas are beginning to move with fair liberality, and are held with confidence, but stocks of old are freely offered at a concession. We make no change in our list, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and firm at the subjoined quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm. We quote the market fairly active at the following prices: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes were firm. Early but large arrivals produced a decline later in the day. Onions more steady. Other varieties were easy, as quoted: Tomatoes, 60@90c per box; peas, $1.25 per bu; onions, $4.00@4.50; cabbage, 50@70c; corn, 10@12½c per doz; sweet do, 12½c; turnips, $1.50@2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 15@20c per doz; egg plant, $2.00 per doz; cauliflower, $1.50@3.00 per doz; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per bu.

WOOL—Was in continued good demand, and steady at the quotations given below:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, July 19.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 19.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,483	6,674	265
Tuesday	3,402	9,661	503
Wednesday	1,925	8,306	1,061
Thursday	2,431	7,552	583
Friday	3,144	10,584	336
Saturday	1,100	12,500	31
Total	16,485	55,277	2,779
Last week	17,402	47,332	3,521
Week before last	13,067	50,831	3,563

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,208	4,654	....
Tuesday	1,225	7,136	....
Wednesday	2,363	5,959	....
Thursday	1,419	6,584	....
Friday	1,772	9,025	....
Total	8,687	33,358	....
Last week	12,325	42,957	....
Week before last	10,572	44,842	....

CATTLE—To-night closes another quiet week in this department of trade. The only descriptions of stock in which there was any appearance of activity were good to prime shipping beeves, and whatever of firmness the market may have shown was also confined to those grades. While there has been no serious depreciation in values of any class, the market for common and medium qualities was, throughout, unqualifiedly weak, and but for the comparatively moderate arrivals sellers could scarcely have averted a "tumble" in prices. Although Eastern advices have not been of a character to stimulate shippers to active operations, the demand from that source steadily equaled the supply, and full last week's prices were readily obtainable, $4.80@5.40 being realized for fat pony-built steers of from 1,080 to 1,150 lbs average, and $5.50@6.20 for good to extra steers of heavier weight. The outside figure was obtained in two instances by Gregory, Strader & Co. for droves averaging 1,436 and 1,450 lbs. A few car-loads were taken at $5.90@6.12½, but sales at over $5.75 were rare, while the bulk changed hands at prices ranging downward from $5.50. Stockers were but little inquired for, and any quotations would be but little better than nominal. The wants of city butchers were mainly supplied at $2.75@3.50 for poor to good cows and common to fair Texas cattle, though as low as $2.00@2.25 and as high as $4.50@4.75 was paid. The supply of calves has been larger than in any previous week of the present season, and lower prices have prevailed in consequence, common Texas and poor natives selling down to $2.75@3.25, medium qualities at $3.50@4.00, and good to prime at $4.25@5.25.

To-day, fair activity was noticeable in the demand, but the too liberal supply of stock on sale kept prices weak, and, if we except choice grades, the average of the market was a shade lower. Some fine droves were offered, for which $5.70@5.80 was obtained, but most of the transfers were at the low range of $3.00@5.00. Many cattle remain in the yards unsold, and the market closes unsatisfactorily. Below are the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.90@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.65@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.20@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.50

HOGS—It has been a fairly active week in the hog market, and prices have taken a decidedly higher range. Just what reasons buyers had for running up prices at this time is not apparent, as the supply has been large for the season, and there has been no appreciation in values at the sea-board that would seem to justify shippers in paying the extreme prices now prevalent. In the absence of any other explanation, it is only fair to presume that the motive of buyers is to induce large receipts for the ensuing week, of which they of course would take advantage to force prices enough below their legitimate level to more than compensate them for the losses they have incurred in paying the extreme prices of yesterday and Thursday. The receipts have been 55,277, against 47,332 last week, and 50,831 week before last, but the demand was such that up to last night there had been no considerable accumulation, Friday's closing quotations being $4.60@5.20 for common to extra.

To-day prices received a decided "set-back." The arrivals were larger by some 2,000 head than for either of the previous days of the week, and it early became apparent that former prices could not be sustained. Buyers seemed indifferent, and, although during the opening hours they took a few car-loads each at not more than 5@10c decline, by mid-day they had lowered their bids fully 20c, refusing to pay over $5.00 for the best. Only about half the offerings were disposed of, and the market closed dull at $4.40@5.00, with a downward tendency. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
117	200	$5.00	49	299	$4.70	54	273	$4.70
65	204	5.10	49	268	4.80	31	205	4.90
68	200	4.90	32	188	5.00	110	233	4.80
67	201	4.90	1,000	300	4.75	48	286	4.80
20	301	4.75	37	300	5.10	99	263	4.90
151	272	4.90	73	183	4.95	63	210	5.00
54	252	4.85	47	324	4.75	58	215	4.90
52	221	5.00	263	255	4.75	49	300	4.70
51	277	4.70	47	265	4.80	52	201	5.00
29	292	4.60	131	279	4.87½	315	298	4.75
49	198	5.10	54	224	4.90	50	277	4.90
51	243	4.75	93	210	4.90	50	240	5.10
93	306	4.90	57	181	4.90	150	281	4.90
93	174	5.00	49	269	4.92½	58	225	4.95
61	180	4.90	85	203	5.00	49	256	4.80

SHEEP—This market remains very quiet, with little fluctuations in values. Shippers remain out of the market, leaving local butchers and feeders the only operators, but the wants of these two classes have quite equaled the supply, and prices have been sustained, at $3.00@3.25 for common, at $3.50@3.75 for medium, and at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice qualities.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 19.

The receipts were liberal this morning, and there was a large attendance of city buyers; but the market was quiet, and prices were but little better than nominal. The wind was favorable for the vessels bound for this port, and buyers were holding off in anticipation of larger offerings, and consequently lower prices on Monday. Several cargoes were disposed of at about Friday's prices. We again quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.50@17.00; common to medium do, $9.62½@13.50; coarse mixed, $9.25; joists and scantling, $9.75@10.00; selects, $21.00@25.00; shingles, $3.00@3.25; lath, $1.75@2.00.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Beloit, from White Lake, 105 m coarse mixed at $9.25, sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr C. L. Johnson, from Muskegon, 195 m strips and boards at $13.25, 60 m lath at $1.87½, sold by Charles Deming & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade was moderately active, the movement as usual being mostly confined to building material, joists, and scantling. Cedar posts are also in good demand and steady. Hardwood met with a fair average inquiry, and ruled steady. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $65.00@80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 19—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅛@92½; account, 92⅛@92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 93⅝; do '67, 93¼, 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 45½.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d.

Cheese, 58s. Cumberlands, 37s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The dry goods manufacturers' agents are fairly active, and their dealings in domestic cottons, woolens, and hosiery foot up a good aggregate for the week. Cotton goods are steady for all standard and popular makes. Cotton flannels have been largely sold by the agents. Pequott brown and bleached wide sheetings are advanced 2½c per yard. Medium and fine fancy cassimeres are selling freely to the clothiers and cloth jobbers. The dry goods imports for the week were $2,256,767.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Wool was in active demand at an advance of 1@2c, the improvement being most marked in combing and fine fleece. Ohio XX and above, 50@57c; Ohio X, 50c; Ohio, ½-blood, 45c; Ohio medium, 48c; Indiana tub, 50@54c; combing Ohio, 52@63c; unmerchantable Ohio, fine, 32@37½c; unwashed Ohio, 32c; unwashed Ohio, ½-blood, 33c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 19.—The wool market was steady and uniform in price during the week. Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania fleeces sold at 47@53c, mostly at 47@50c; common to choice Michigan, 45@50c; old and new Wisconsin, 46@47½c; Delaine and combing, 49@50c; unwashed, 20@36c; tub, 47@52½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and very firm; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.65; common to good extra, $6.20@6.55; good to choice, $6.60@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.35@8.60; Ohio extra, $6.40@8.60; St. Louis, $6.75@10.75. Rye flour a shade firmer at $4.35@5.30. Corn meal active and firm; Western, $3.20@3.35. Wheat less active but scarcely so firm; receipts, 384,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.27@1.30; No. 3 spring, $1.35@1.36½; white Western, $1.55; inferior No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.46; prime do, and Duluth, $1.50. Rye quiet; Western, 76@78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; receipts, 238,000 bu; steamer mixed Western at 54@56c; rail do, 56@61c; kiln-dried, 56@56½c; heated, 50@53c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts, 67,000 bu.

WOOL—Quiet and steady; Ohio, 49@50c; scoured domestic, 60c; tubbed do, 52c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; Western, 21@22c.

HAY—Dull and heavy.

HOPS—Steady, at 35@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Dull and irregular, at 28@30c; Orinoco, 26@32c.

GROCERIES—Coffee active and firmer, at 18@19½c. Sugar steady. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7⅝c; refined, 17¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $17.12½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard steady; Western steam, 8⅝c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer at 93@93½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; held firm. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.33; No. 2, $1.26; cash or July; $1.21 August. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 28½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 36½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 60c. Barley firm; No. 2, 73c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5@6c; Oswego, 11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 47@48c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.93; No. 3 do, $1.76; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.70; amber Michigan, $1.59, spot and July; August, $1.40; No. 1 red, $1.65@1.66. Corn quiet and higher; mixed, 44½, spot or July; September, 46½c; low mixed, 42½c; white, 50c; no grade, 39½c; damaged, 31c. Oats a shade higher; No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 32½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 4@4½c; Oswego, 8½@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 77,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.96; No. 1 white, $1.85; amber, $1.60½. Corn steady, at 46c bid, 47c asked. Oats in good demand, at 39c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 9c asked. Vessels scarce.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand for best grades, and prices steady; new No. 3 fall, $1.20; do No. 2, $1.35. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 38@38½c in warehouse, 43c sacked. Oats quiet; No. 2, 33@33½c in elevator, 36½@37c sacked. Barley, no market. Rye dull, at 57@58c.

WHISKY—Firm, at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.50. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon quiet, but a shade firmer for future; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear sides, 10c cash and August. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.40@4.65.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.75@7.15. Wheat—New firm at $1.26@1.30. Corn dull; 43@44c. Rye steady; 70@72c. Oats quiet; 31@42c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet at opening, but more active at close. Mess pork nominal; $16.25@16.50. Lard active; steam held at 8½c; kettle, 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats, lower; shade firmer; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 8¾c, sales at 9 1-16@9⅛c buyer August; clear, 9c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear, 9⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady; 91c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—COTTON—Strong; good ordinary at 16½c; low middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal; Corn dull and drooping; yellow and mixed, 58c. Oats scarce and firm at 43@44c.

HAY—Sales at $18.00@24.00.

BRAN—$15.00@16.00.

BACON—Dull and drooping; shoulders, 8¾@9c; sides, 10½@10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour steady; superfine, $3.50@4.50; State, Indiana and Ohio extra family, $7.25@8.00. Wheat steady; red Southern, $1.63@1.70; amber do, $1.65@1.72. Corn quiet and weak; mixed Western, 60½@61c, latter for August. Oats steady; white, 50c; mixed, 43@44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $17.50@17.75.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12⅝c; refined, 18¼c.

WHISKY—94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; choice white, $1.75@1.78; fair to prime, $1.50@1.70. Corn dull; mixed Western, 57½c; Southern scarce. Oats dull and weak; mixed Western, 44@45c; white, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Western weak; receipts heavy; good to choice, 18@20c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 18.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.51; fair white Canada, $1.85; choice do, $1.90@1.92. Corn dull and lower; mixed, 54c; high mixed, 55c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and quiet. Wheat neglected; No. 2 Milwaukee club nominal, at $1.38. Corn dull; nominally 46½c, as to condition, for No. 2. Oats opened at 37c; no buyers.

FREIGHTS—Firm; wheat, 10c; corn, 9c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—HAY—Dull; prime, $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $17.25. Dry salt meats dull and lower; shoulders, 8c.

Others unchanged.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27. Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115⅜.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales, 1,700 bales good ordinary at 14½@15c; low middling, 17½@18c; middling, 18½c; middling Orleans, 18½c. Receipts, 382 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,649 bales. Stock, 24,411 bales. Week's sales, 7,600 bales. Receipts: 150 bales. Exports: Coastwise, 1,155 bales. Stock: 33,405 bales.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9.00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:43 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‡ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 2:30 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

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From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	9:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

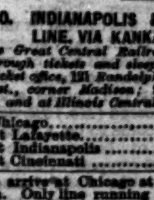
CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	9:30 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Freight Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

SCALES.



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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

WISCONSIN.

The St. Croix & Superior Land-Grant Question.

Still Another Chapter in Its History.

Correspondence Between the Hon. John W. Cary and Gov. Washburne.

Senator Carpenter and the Salary-Grab—Statistics of State Banks—Madison as a Summer-Resort.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., July 19, 1873.

Three letters—two of them from John W. Cary, President of the Wisconsin Railway Company, and Attorney of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and one from Gov. Washburn—compose another chapter in the history of the St. Croix & Superior Land-Grant, on which the people of Northwestern Wisconsin have so often based great expectations, only to have them disappointed. It will be recollected that this land-grant, after a protracted and sharp contest before the Legislature, was awarded to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company on terms proposed by its representatives, and that subsequently the acceptance was refused by the Directors; that this action was generally and bitterly denounced by the press, and aroused much indignation among the people; that the Attorney and some others connected with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, with citizens of the Chippewa and St. Croix Valleys and of Southwestern Wisconsin, interested in building the roads proposed in the Land-Grant act, formed a new Company, "The Wisconsin Railway," proposed to build the roads which last winter the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad proposed to build, talked of having large resources and doing great things, but only subscribed $13,000 capital, and paid $1 for a certificate of filing of articles of association, and thought thus to divert the current of popular feeling against the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, which, it was said, was to support this bantling, and to make people believe something was going to be done, as perhaps some of those in this new Company really thought; that, when members of this Company asked the Governor what security he required under the law, he presented a carefully-prepared bond, forfeiting $5,000 a mile to the State for whatever road was not built according to contract, the substance of conversations in regard to which have been given in THE TRIBUNE as stated by the Governor.

MR. CARY'S OBJECTION AND OVERTURE.

Still later, Mr. Cary (Attorney of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and President of the Wisconsin Railway Company) sent the Governor the following letter objecting to and declining the bond proposed by him, and making another proposition:

MILWAUKEE, July 5, 1873.

His Excellency, C. C. Washburn, Governor, etc.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find the draft of an undertaking or bond prepared by the Attorney-General which you allowed me to take for examination, and which you required should be given by the Corporators of the Wisconsin Railway Company, as a condition of their being allowed to build the railroad from St. Croix to Superior and to Bayfield, under the law of last winter.

I am instructed by them to inform you that they decline to give such an undertaking, as in their opinion its requirements are onerous and unjust.

The law of last winter gave the land-grant to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company on condition they should accept the same within sixty days, and on their failure to accept on the terms of the law, any other company who should first accept the grant on the terms proposed was entitled to build the road and thereby acquire the title of the State to the lands of the land-grant, but in order to do so such company was required to "give to the State of Wisconsin such security for the completion of said road from St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, in accordance with the provisions of said acts of Congress and of this act, as shall be required by the Governor."

In the exercise of the discretion reposed in you by said law, you now require that the Wisconsin Railway Company, which has in all other respects complied with the law, shall stipulate to pay into the State Treasury, each year, as liquidated damages, $5,000 for each and every mile of said road which they shall fail to construct in said year, as required by that law; and that such payment should be made notwithstanding Congress should repeal the grant or the Supreme Court decide that the State has no title to the lands. In other words, you require ample personal security to be given by this Company that, in case they shall fail to complete any particular section of this road by the time mentioned in said act, they shall pay into the State Treasury $5,000 per mile for each and every mile so unfinished, and that the fact that they might subsequently complete it, or that Congress or the Supreme Court should entirely divest the State of the grant before the expiration of the first year, would be no defense to the Company, and that said amount should be paid entirely regardless of whether or not the State had in fact sustained any damage. The Land Grant Road, as designated in the act of last winter, is 250 miles in length. Your requirement, therefore, is that we shall give an unqualified stipulation to pay into the State Treasury $1,250,000, if we fail to build the road as required, and in the time specified in said act, without any regard to whether the State now has or may then have any title to said land-grant.

We respectfully submit to your Excellency, that your requirement is an unreasonable exercise of the discretion reposed in you under the law. That the law does not demand or authorize such a construction, and that its only effect will be, if adhered to, to prevent any company from attempting to build said road.

We are satisfied that the provisions of that act in regard to security were intended by the Legislature only to secure good faith on the part of the company applying for said grant, and that it was never in contemplation by the Legislature to impose unjust conditions, or such as would cripple the company applying for the grant.

In behalf of the Wisconsin Railway Company, I offer to give the bond of said Company, with satisfactory securities, in the penalty of $300,000, conditioned that said Company will forthwith commence the construction of said road under and in accordance with said act as therein required, and will pay all damages which the State may sustain in case of failure to complete the same as required by said act; but with the further condition that, in case the title of the State to the grant shall wholly fail in consequence of any action of Congress or decision of the Supreme Court, said bond shall be of no effect.

If such a bond would be approved, our Company will at once file it, and, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, will commence work. Respectfully yours,

JOHN W. CARY.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSE.

To this the Governor answers, in effect that he must abide by the law (which, it is to be remembered, was drawn just to suit Mr. Carey and the Company whose agent he was last winter); that his proposed bond is of no account; and asking what sum per mile he should regard a reasonable forfeiture, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MADISON, Wis., July 8, 1873.

The Hon. John W. Cary, Milwaukee:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th inst., returning form of bond which you received from me some time since, was received this morning. You say that the Wisconsin Railway Company have instructed you to inform me "that they decline to give such an undertaking, as in their opinion, its requirements are onerous and unjust."

You further go on to express the opinion that my requirement is an unreasonable exercise of the discretion reposed in me under the law. Without questioning your right so to think, I must beg leave to differ with you. You then say that "in behalf of the Wisconsin Railway Company I offer to give the bond of said Company, with satisfactory securities, in the penalty of $300,000, conditioned that said Company will forthwith commence the construction of said road under and in accordance with said act, and complete the same as therein required, and will pay all damages which the State may sustain in case of failure to complete the same as required by said act, *but with the further condition that, in case the title of the State to the grant shall wholly fail in consequence of any action of Congress or decision of the Supreme Court, said bond shall be of no effect.*"

I confess to my surprise that you should ask me to receive such a bond as that. You are too good a lawyer not to know that the law does not authorize me to receive any bond coupled with the condition you name. The law does not contemplate any failure of title to the land, but assumes that it belongs to the State, and I can receive security on no other assumption.

You complain that my security is excessive, as you say it would "amount to $1,250,000, if we fail to build the road as required and in the time specified in said act." I think that you state the case a little unfairly. In case of bad faith and utter failure to build any part of the road only, could it amount to that sum, and that amount will be diminished in just so far as good faith is manifested and the road built. I am so anxious to see the roads built which are contemplated by the act of the last Legislature, that I am willing to go to the very furthest verge consistent with my duty to the State to encourage any company that will undertake to build them.

As you regard the amount per mile named by me as excessive, will you please inform me what forfeiture per mile you would regard as reasonable for each mile not completed in accordance with the law, and, whether you would be willing to enter into an undertaking contemplating such forfeiture?

If it is possible that you may be willing to name a sum that I can accept, and as I am very anxious to meet your views if I can do so without jeopardizing a great public interest, I shall if possible. I will only add, that in my judgment, an ordinary penal bond cannot afford such security as the State is entitled to receive before parting with this land grant, and I am supported in this opinion by some of the best lawyers in the State, who advise me that such a bond, no matter by whom signed, would be valueless as affording indemnity to the State. Respectfully yours,

C. C. WASHBURN.

MR. CARY'S REJOINDER.

To this Mr. Cary makes the following specious reply, refusing to *name any sum, however small, as a forfeiture* per mile for failure to build as agreed:

MILWAUKEE, July 15, 1873.

His Excellency, C. C. Washburn, Governor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: On my return from Oshkosh, I found your favor of the 8th inst., in which you express your surprise that I should ask you to receive a bond, under the Land Grant Law of last winter, with a proviso, *"that in case the title of the State to the grant shall wholly fail, in consequence of any action of Congress or decision of the Supreme Court, said bond shall be of no effect."*

I must confess, sir, that I do not see the impropriety or illegality of that provision. The only reason why security is demanded at all is, that the State proposes to confer its title, such as it is, upon a company that will build the Land Grant road, but that title not to pass, only as the road is built. The title which the State claims, all admit, is liable to be terminated at any time by the action of Congress or by legal proceedings on the part of the United States Government. Therefore, admitting for the sake of the argument, that the title of the State is now good, yet it has been forfeited by lapse of time, and it now holds by sufferance merely. Congress may, at any time, as you said to me, and as is generally believed, by a simple act or resolution, divest the State of all title, and resume the grant. Or the forfeiture may be enforced in the courts, at the option of the Government. The State does not propose to guaranty the title of the Company to the land, but only to give a quit claim, as it were, of such title as it possesses. Under the circumstances, I do not think it improper, or illegal, to insert the proviso in question; but, on the contrary, I think any good, careful business man would require its insertion in order to provide against a contingency that the State has no power to avert.

Subsequently in your letter you say, "As you regard the amount per mile named by me excessive, will you please inform me what forfeiture per mile you would regard as reasonable for each mile not completed in accordance with the law; and whether you would be willing to enter into an undertaking contemplating such forfeiture."

If you mean by this, what penal sum I would be willing to enter into to save the State from all loss or damage, I answer, the sum named in my former letter, $300,000, conditioned as therein set forth. But if you mean what sum per mile, as liquidated and agreed damages, I would be willing to pay into the Treasury for every mile of the road not completed by the time specified in that act, wholly regardless of whether or not the State has suffered loss or damage by such failure, I answer that I would not be willing to enter into such an agreement, as I do not believe that the State should require such an obligation of its citizens. All that the State can rightfully ask under that law is to be made good for what loss or damage it suffers, in consequence of failure to build the road, as provided. Should the Company that I represent be unable to perform all that the law requires, and which they now believe they can perform, I can see no reason why the State should demand of them anything more than to be made good for the loss or damage consequent upon such failure. The State does not want, and should not demand, *smart money*, or *the pound of flesh*, but only indemnity from loss. That is fully covered by the bond which we offer to give, and it would be available to the State for that purpose. "The opinion of some of the best lawyers in the State" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Should you not accept our bond, you part with no title that you now have to the lands of this land grant; you simply allow us to try to acquire the title to those lands by building the road as provided in the law. If we fail to do it, the State has parted with nothing, and we have bound ourselves to pay to the State such damages as it sustained by allowing us to make the trial. Respectfully Yours,

JOHN. W CARY.

THE UPSHOT OF ALL

is, that Mr. Cary and his Companies want to get control of the land-grant without giving, as required by law, "such security for the completion of a road from St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield," in the time and manner prescribed by acts of Congress and the Legislature,—such security as can be collected, that there is the same objection in lack of title to the land, to investing money in building the roads, as to giving bond therefor; and, on the other hand, that Gov. Washburn don't propose to let any Company stand in the way of the building of the road, by having a quasi-claim to the land-grant, from which, even if they do nothing, they can only be dispossessed by litigation, without a bond which shall make delays dangerous and can be easily collected, while ready to give every facility in his power consistent with the law and the interests of the State.

BACK-PAY AND SENATOR CARPENTER.

The worst thing our able, but by no means always discreet, junior Senator, Matt. H. Carpenter, ever did for himself was the delivery of his Janesville speech defending the increase of Congressional salary and back-pay grab. The condemnation of his act in voting for and taking such pay, and the fact and the manner of his attempted justification, have been almost universal by the press of the State, the exceptions being mainly those papers whose editors were under special obligations to him, or, in one or two cases of Democrats, to Mr. Eldridge, who is in the same boat. The press of Mr. Carpenter's own party have been unexpectedly outspoken and independent in expressing their dissent from this act, and his reasons on this question. The public sentiment is very strong, and the Republican Convention cannot avoid expressing it.

STATE BANKS.

The following is the summary of the sixteen banks still doing business under State law, on Monday, July 7:

Capital	$ 715,000.00
Circulation	1,404.00
Deposits	6,200,547.34
Specie	26,798.71
Cash items	173,567.09
Public securities	1,409.00
Loans and discounts	5,468,675.00
Resources and liabilities	9,177,612.00

THE SEASON

of summer travel and sojourn here has fairly set in, and the route opened for the first time this season between Chicago and St. Paul, through this city, and amid varied and romantic scenery, by the Chicago & Northwestern and West Wisconsin Railroads, is increasing in popularity. The Lakeside House here, an exclusively summer hotel, is about full of guests, many families being from St. Louis, and the other hotels are filling. The Cliff House, a new hotel, has just been opened at Devil's Lake, and is proving attractive to numerous guests.

PLUS.

INDIANA.

An abstract of the appraisement of the property in the State of Indiana for the year 1873, as revised by the State Board of Equalization, gives the following footings: Acres, 22,394,930; value of lands and improvements, $498,294,126; value of lots and improvements, $159,174,525; value of personal property, $242,946,628; total value of taxables, $900,415,279; number of polls, 164,054.

The assessment of railroads for taxation, in Indiana, is thus synopsized by the Indianapolis *Journal:*

There are in Indiana forty-eight railroads more or less complete, with 3,494¼ miles of main track, and 450¾ miles of side or tributary track, or of both 3,945¼. The total valuation for taxes of main track is $27,114,646; of side track, $2,785,612, of both $29,900,258. The value of rolling stock, estimated in the ratio of the line traversed in the State to the whole length of the line, is $8,320,177. The grand total of all, except the excess of capital stock above tangible property, is $38,295,370. . . . The amount of railroad assessments in the State is increased from $11,448,050 in 1872 to nearly $40,000,000 in 1873, an addition of nearly 300 per cent, which will do something towards making railroads bear a fair share of the public burden, a duty they have evaded heretofore by means that do them no credit. The difference made in favor of tax-payers generally, by the new assessment, is, at 20 cents on the $100, about $56,000 for the State tax alone.

Crops.

The Jonesboro' (Ill.) *Gazette* of July 19 says: "From all reports the oat crop is the best ever raised in this portion of the State. The wheat yield will be nearly as large, south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, as last year, but the grain is not as plump and will not make as fine flour. The corn crop never looked better in this portion of the State. Owing to the backward spring there are fewer acres in corn than usual."

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says: "The yield of corn in bushels in McLean County this year will be quite as large as ever before, if the latter part of the season proves favorable for ripening. But the immense and rapid growth during the past five or six weeks is what particularly attracts attention. In several cases where measurements were taken from the 4th to the 10th of July, it was found that the daily growth in a few hot days were nearly four inches. Of course this average does not continue for many days, but since that time the dark, glossy color of the corn-fields shows the thriftiness of the crop. Look out for bursting cribs of the golden cereal next fall and winter."

The Laporte (Ind.) *Herald* reports all the wheat in that County as in the shock, and most of it in stack. The yield on the sheltered or timbered lands is a fair average yield: on the prairie about half a crop.

A correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* says: "The fall wheat in Le Sueur County, where not winter-killed, is in splendid condition—plump and devoid of rust. Spring wheat is quite an average crop. Oats, rye, and barley are all good, and clover and timothy are extra fine. With a few exceptions, corn and potatoes will be so good that the Dickey Dimples of Southern Illinois will have reason to rejoice that they have a home in Minnesota. The fall wheat is now being harvested in Le Sueur County, and by the 28th the spring wheat will be ready for the sickle. We must not ignore the fact, that while a great portion of Minnesota will have a good crop, some counties have been sadly desolated by the grasshoppers. Watonwan, Martin, Cottonwood, Murray, Pipestone, and other counties, have lost from one-third to two-thirds of their crops, and I regret to inform you that the plague has extended into, or come from, Nebraska, Kansas, and Dakota, and that in these States and Territories the destruction has been serious. British America is not free from the pests, and while authorities differ, I know from private letters that that distant country has suffered to a great extent from the destruction of the young crops."

The *Standard*, of Lawrence, Kansas, says: "The result of the wheat harvest in Kansas this season is certainly encouraging. It certainly demonstrates the fact that Kansas can grow good wheat,—produce a good grain and a large yield per acre. Many farmers have threshed their grain, and the yield is even greater than they expected, turning out from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and this is the result of no extra effort."

BUSBY'S BOUQUET.

An Excited Meeting in St. Louis—Anti-Busbyites on the Rampage—A Riot Forestalled by the Police.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 19.

Union Park was the scene of another excited gathering last night of the citizens of the First, Second, and Third Wards. The crowd was very large and noisy. They gathered in squads some time before the appointed hour of the meeting and engaged in excited conversation about the Busby nuisance lying at the foot of Barton street. They were almost unanimous on the question of its immediate abatement. There was something in their looks that indicated violence.

The squads which assembled in the different parts of the park before the meeting was called to order, presented the appearance of rioters, in which role they afterwards figured.

At half-past 8 o'clock the speaker's stand was besieged. In front was a mass of heads with eyes wide open and ears erect, as if to catch every syllable uttered, which was a hard thing to do, as there were a dozen speaking at once most of the time.

Mr. Pauly called the meeting to order, or at least endeavored to do so. He said that the object for which they had assembled was too well known to require explanation, and called on Mr. Fischer to state what he had experienced since the last meeting in reference to the Busby bouquet. Mr Fischer came forward and stated that he had been on a boat, not the Flora about which so much stink had been stirred up, but another boat that passed along side of her. He confessed that he got his nose full of the sweet perfume. He said that the breezes that are wafted over the city were pregnant with the smell of these dead animals, and it was a shame. He went with the party down the river to see where a landing could be best made. The Mayor told him that a place has been agreed upon to which the nuisance is soon to be removed. He understood that it was somewhere up the river, but just the particular locality he was unable to say. Mayor Brown had said that if Busby did not move his concern soon they would make him. The authorities, he said, were doing all in their power to get rid of the concern as soon as possible.

Mr. Marriott contradicted the statement that the place decided upon was up the stream. He said Mayor Brown never told any one so, but simply said that a place has been agreed upon. He had confidence in the good intentions of the Mayor and Board of Health. They would fulfil their promises if the citizens would but give them a little time. The speaker referred to the Mayor as being the only official who has shown any interest in the matter. A voice from the crowd exclaimed: "When will the boat move?" "Next Christmas!" was the reply that came from another quarter of the vast assemblage.

The Chairman asked them what might be their pleasure. He said he was in favor of any movement that would receive public indorsement. Cries of "Cut her loose" filled the night air, interspersed with such exclamations as these: "The d—— old thing! sink her." "Set her on fire." "Put her in h— and Busby on top of her." "To h— with the Mayor and his outfit," etc.

Mr. Mortell was loudly called for. The crowd evidently wanted to hear from him.

Mr. Fischer, who manifested a desire to have things his own way, informed them that Mr. Mortell was not a resident of the wards in which the nuisance is felt, and it was none of his business. He was there to make some political capital out of their grievances, and, as for his part, he did not wish to hear him speak.

Notwithstanding these objections, the gentleman was introduced and opened a characteristic broadside on the man who had tried to crowd him out. He said this is a free country, and he could not imagine what could have instigated Mr. Fischer to make such indecorous remarks concerning him. He was heartily in sympathy with the meeting. He said he was there not for political purposes, but to help them in abolishing the nuisance. Some one from the crowd cried "Cut her loose." Mr. Mortell replied, "Yes, and if no one else does it I will." He made a regular lawyers' thrust at Busby; said Busby was a villain of the deepest dye. He had committed perjury the other day in the Court of Criminal Correction. "There is," said the excited speaker, "not a word of truth in his soul or body, or both. He has no conscience when he places his rotten boat under the very noses of good people and says it does not smell. If I lived in this ward, or anywhere near that boat, I would be the first man to cut it loose and let it swim down stream to poison the fishes of the Gulf. It is plenty strong enough." The fact is, this young lawyer spoke just as though he had seen Mr. Busby and had an account against him. The following is the closing sentence of this harangue: "I'll tell you, *gentlemen of the jury*, if you don't put a stop to that nuisance to-night you are the d—est fools that ever sucked lager through a straw." He evidently forgot that he was not in a court-room. When he so earnestly appealed to the jury, smiles and grins took the places of frowns and grating teeth. Everybody laughed and seemed happy over the mistake. The speaker was too earnest to see what the joke was. He continued in a spread-eagle strain against Busby and the boat he commands.

Mr. Amelung followed. It was almost impossible to make himself heard further than the stand. He asked them to listen to him. He would only say, as he had said before, that if they would get rid of that d——d nuisance, they must act themselves. They would get no relief from the authorities. He was one of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to see that no more rendering was done at the mooring. He had been attending to it. The boat had been moved out in the stream once or twice since the order, but the stench was just as bad for anything he could see. He pitched into the Mayor, and said he never believed a word any of the authorities ever said on this subject. "Some one," he said "has remarked that they mean to move the boat up to Bremen avenue. Now, gentlemen, you may put that down as pure poppy-cock. The boat will remain where it is till hell freezes over, unless we move it. He grew unusually eloquent in this final burst, and closed by referring to the police stationed to guard the Busby interest. He assured the crowd that not one of the officers dare shoot.

Mr. Fischer called the last speaker to account. Said he, as a member of the City Council, had no right to malign the City Government. It was highly reprehensible. He was inciting the people to violence, and had laid himself liable in so doing. The speaker said he came as a citizen of the Second Ward to advocate peace. A man in the audience cried out, "You are a Busby man." Fischer assured the man that he was not only mistaken, but that he was a d——d liar. He had been instrumental in bringing public attention to bear on the boat and its removal. He was not a Busby man, but he loved peace rather than war.

Mr. Gebhardt said he placed little confidence in the promises that have been made, but he would advise them to let rioting alone. That boat is not worth a human life. It deserved to be sunk, but no one has any right to do it. He was a member of the smelling Vigilant Committee, and had visited the boat. He found dead animals on the landing, and five policemen on the boat. He gave Col. Armstrong a rub, and the Mayor and Board of Health for their failure or delay in a matter of so much importance. He proposed that we adjourn to meet again on Monday night. The motion, however, did not prevail. Mr. Kargan, of the *Anzeiger*, made a speech in German, advocating strict adherence to the law. He spoke at length, and manifested great earnest. During his address the crowd became more turbulent than ever. A man standing in front of him asked him if had not drunk some of Busby's champagne. He gave the interrogator a reply that he will be liable to recollect. He closed by saying that they might put his speech in their pipes and smoke it.

Mr. Helmbacher addressed them also in German, advising them to wait the action of the Board of Health.

After the motion to adjourn was put, John Breuney, a rather rough-looking customer, got up and advised them to cut the old thing loose. He resides near the boat. He wanted to take the lead. Said everybody had humbugged the people of his district. He put the question: "All those in favor of cutting her loose, say yes." There was a tumultuous response. The uproar was like the sound of many cannon going off at once. He closed by saying: "By G—, we'll want this thing settled."

The speakers gradually mingled with the crowd, which was the sign for dispersing. Few went home, however. They went out of the park in squads, talking and shouting at the top of their voices. "Cut her loose" became the watchword. They marched down Barton street and from thence to the place from whence proceeds the offensive odor. The streets were crowded along for several blocks, and there were abundant promises of a lively time. The brave gained strength from the excitement, and the timid trembled in view of muskets, bayonets, revolvers, and clubs awaiting them at the foot of the street. Just below the crossing of the Iron Mountain Railroad the mob was soon halted by an array of policemen, which it was evident they did not expect. Capt. Hercules and the Sergeant advised them to disperse. The officers spoke in tones full of meaning, and the crowd numbering three or four hundred, came to a halt. Chief McDonough, fearing an outbreak, had caused a special detail for the protection of property and the maintenance of law. There were thirty-five men in all, half of whom were stationed at the landing. These were armed cap-a-pie with revolvers, guns, bayonets and clubs.

The crowd was ordered to fall back, which, after a little mulish hesitation they did. They were next ordered back to Kosciusko street. They complied with some considerable pushing and shoving. The riot was at an end in about an hour after their arrival at the place. There were no shots fired, no blood spilled, and few clubs used, which was truly fortunate for all. Some rocks were thrown by the mob at the officers. They fell without doing any harm.

Throughout it was a strange and disgraceful exhibition, dictated by the spirit of violence, receiving all the vitality it possessed from an element as dangerous and offensive to the public as the Busby boat.

BAD NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Indians Murdering Settlers and Killing Stock—Massacre of the Moore Family.

Bandera (July 8) Correspondence of the San Antonio Herald.

On last Sunday evening, the 6th inst., the red fiends committed a horrible massacre about thirteen miles above the Town of Bandera, on the Medina River. Joseph Moore and his family were in their wagon, going to visit a neighbor a few miles distant, when they were suddenly attacked by six or eight Indians, and Moore and his wife were instantly killed and three of their children mortally wounded. One little boy of about 10 summers made his escape by jumping out of the wagon and running to the woods. The bodies of the murdered victims were found that night by a neighbor who was returning home from town, but were not examined until the next day.

A party of citizens started in pursuit of the Indians on Monday morning, and I hope they will bring back some scalps if they have to cross the Rio Grande.

Moore was a son of the old lady who was killed a few months since by the same villains.

If our Government does not soon take steps to prevent such blood-thirsty fiends from staining our frontier with the blood of our citizens, we will have to abandon our beautiful homes and mountain scenery, and fall back to the interior for protection. Respectfully yours,

J. B. LANGFORD.

A letter to Mr. Edward Steves, dated July 8, in addition to particulars contained in the above letter, has the following:

"The scout from here turned out on Monday morning, and will, we hope, come up with the scoundrels. A man has been killed on the Hondo by the same party. Horses have been stolen within two miles of Bandera during the last few nights."

INDIANS ON THE LEON.

From the San Antonio Herald, July 11.

On yesterday, the 10th inst., Don Edonardo Rivas handed to us an arrow taken from a mare that had been killed in his pasture at his ranche on Zalzamoras Creek, near the Leon, about six miles from San Antonio. This was on the morning of the 9th inst., and although no horses were missing from the pasture, yet several horses were missing from the neighborhood. If the Indian Bureau Commission would return from their fruitless efforts to remove the runaway Indians from Mexico, Mackenzie would then have free scope to operate his will upon them, and our good people, whether sixty miles or six from San Antonio, would have an increased assurance of their lives and property. But as long as the infernal Indian Bureau is operating through its agents on or about the Rio Grande, no man's life is safe, nor is there any security for their property.

INDIANS BECOMING MORE DARING.

From the San Antonio Herald.

We learn, from the very best authority, that on Tuesday last the Indians (exactly how many is not known) came into the Leon, about ten miles from San Antonio. At the ranch of Mr. Odam they stole two horses and killed another. At the ranch of Henry Bruhn they stole two horses, and then went to the ranch of Placido Herrery, but what damage they did there is yet unknown. On Wednesday the minute men got together and started in pursuit of the Indians. Sergt. John Green of the squad was with the men on Wednesday night, and while standing on his horse, advising the squad to move to another locality before getting supper, was shot dead. Another shot was fired at Jesus Zapeta, missing him. It afterwards turned out that these shots were fired by Cesario Manchaca, one of the minute-men, who is considered not sound in the head. During the excitement he left the squad, and presently another shot was heard. It is the impression that this last shot was fired by Manchaca, and that he has committed suicide. This, we suppose, broke up the scout,—at least, we have heard nothing more from them.

LIPAN AND KICKAPOO INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

From the San Antonio Herald.

We are indebted to Mr. Richardson of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine agency in this city, for a copy of a letter addressed to him by one of the young gentlemen, his agents, operating on the Frio. The letter is as follows:

FRIO, June 30, 1873.

Mr. Richardson:

DEAR SIR: Since writing my last we have had trouble. Yesterday (Sunday) evening, Mr. William Allan and Mr. Arance Brown, both of Frio, rode up the river to look after some horses. When about nine miles from town, some Indians, about seven in number, ran into them. Neither of the boys had any arms except six-shooters. They (the boys) started to run, but young Brown's horse gave out, and they both stopped to fight, but the Indians, having a large herd of horses, in charge of three or four others, came charging up, firing at the same time. Brown begged Allen to leave him, as he could do no good, as both were sure to be killed. Mr. Allen then struck across the country, leaving Mr. Brown to his fate. Some of the Indians ran down toward the Frio, thinking Allen would make for town, but he escaped, and brought the news to town.

In fifteen minutes afterwards there was not a man or boy in town that could raise a horse and arms but were in the saddle. Seventeen of us crossed the river, and met at Mr. Allen's house, thence started for the place where young Mr. Brown was left, Billy Allen leading the way. We found poor Brown laying on his back, stripped of all his clothing except an under-shirt, which was soaked in blood. He had received twelve wounds in his body,—six bullet-holes and six lance and arrow wounds. *Life*, of course, was extinct. I have the only arrow that was found; it is Lipan make, and the only one left sticking in the body; the rest were pulled out and taken off. In about six feet of the spot where the body of Brown was found, the blood of an Indian he had slain had flowed in profusion though the body had been removed, yet we tracked it by the blood for three or four hundred yards. We pursued the trail until night, when we returned, bringing the body of young Brown with us to his uncle's, Mr. Allen's. His parents live near Lockhart, Texas.

—The Waterloo (Iowa) *Reporter* says: "The recent State census has taken the conceit out of a number of towns in this State. There is Cedar Rapids, whose people have been in the habit of bragging about 8,000 and 9,000 inhabitants, but whose assessor could only find 6,037; just 136 more than we have in Waterloo. Clinton was another 8,000 town, but now has to be satisfied with 6,149. Iowa City has 5,451, and Muscatine 6,939.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, in a very lucrative ornamental foundry in operation. Address A 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ENERgetic and capable, with $3,000 to $5,000 capital, to take an interest in a good business already well established. Address E 4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A genteel, established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANDY manufacturer, one who thoroughly understands the business, and has some money, to join the advertiser in opening a first-class confectionery, wholesale and retail. Address Z 57, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, &c., promptly done by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 524 State-st.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED ON SHORT NOTICE BY first-class scavenger; good job or no pay; charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, care F. O. Visrling, Room 18, 129 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE FAMILY WASHINGS; the best of reference given; work called for and delivered. Address J O B, 225 West Taylor-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—170 FEET, CORner Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., $50 per foot; worth $65.
150 feet on Prairie-av., near Fiftieth-st., very cheap for cash.
30 acres corner Seventy-fifth-st. and Centre-av., very cheap.
25 feet on Dearborn-st., near Van Buren, at a very low figure if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON VERY EASY terms, house and lot 50x175 feet, 339 Michigan-av., commanding an unobstructed view of the lake. Apply to C. M. HENDERSON, corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.: Acre property adjoining the West Side Parks. New subdivision of 80 acres in 12 blocks running through from Madison-st. to Harrison; has never been offered for sale before; parties who are looking for a paying investment in real estate will study their own interest by giving us a call. We also have 500 lots near the parks that we are disposing of very rapidly at low prices.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, VERY LONG TIME, choice property near Drexel boulevard, and in Blanchard tract. J. H. BISSELL, owner, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A VERY eligible corner, east front, with fine surroundings, and near Lake-Shore Drive. S. S. GREELEY, City Surveyor, 22 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., SOUTH FRONT, BEtween Leavitt and Oakley, 50 and 60 feet, sewer, water and gas, this fall. $125 per foot. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means. Now is your time to build, before lumber advances. Choice lots upon Halsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, State, Arnold and Thirty-seventh streets. Also, on Wentworth, Archer, Eagan and Graylock avenues. Small payments down, balance in five years at 6 per cent. Titles perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 108 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR FARM—GOOD BUSIness property on North Clark-st. A good bargain if taken soon. Address H E G, 114 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, WITH ALL modern improvements, brick barns, etc., cheap and on easy terms. Inquire at 489 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—$400—EASY TERMS, LOTS INSIDE OF the old city limits, accessible by street cars and omnibus line; highest ground in Chicago. Title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house, No. 767. Lot 25x124. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—133X151 FEET, east front, on Clark-st., near Schiller. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT LAWNDALE, Hawthorne, Clyde, and Riverside in large or small tracts, to suit.
10 or 20 acres corner Riverside boulevard and Hyman-av.
Lots on Ogden-av., east of Douglas Park.
Lots on Chicago-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
Lots on Flournoy-st., near Hoyne.
Lots on Jackson-st., between Desplaines and Halsted.
Lots on Wells-st., southeast corner Wendall-st.
House and lot, 50x125, Loomis, near Madison.
House and lot, Warren-av., near Robey-st.
House and lot, Adams-st., near Aberdeen.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x152 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.
This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.
Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.
The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—I WANT AN OFFER FOR SOME choice acres in Sec. 2, lying west of Humboldt Park. A splendid investment can be had. Apply to G. D. BEEBE, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOTS IN NORTH EVANSton, within 3 blocks of Chancellor Hall, 10 years' time, money furnished for buildings. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate is advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investments until you have seen that paper, showing some fine chances. Address, with stamp, INDEX, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—2-STORY NEW FRAME HOUSE, WITH lot 50x150 to alley, 16 miles from Chicago, on the N. W. R. R., at Elmhurst, formerly Cottage Hill, 40 minutes' ride from Chicago; 14 trains per day, each way; the house has 10 rooms, marble mantels, closets, pantry, and good cemented cellar; good well of water. Price, $3,000; $800 cash; balance $60 per month, or 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE HALF-ACRE LOTS AT ENglewood, only 3 blocks from cars, at extremely low prices and on easy terms; only $13.50 per foot. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 4 to 12 rooms, worth from $1,000 to $10,000, on monthly or yearly payment. The highest lands and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. I will show the property any afternoon, and give information from 9 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A beautiful new house, with fine grounds, at the head of College-av.; price $7,000; rent $60 per month; no such bargain in Evanston; also, four houses and two cottages for sale or rent in North Evanston; prices from $1,100 to $3,200; rent from $15 to $25 per month. Call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. Horse and buggy to show property. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—ARE YOU looking for a choice locality for a house, or a place to invest a few hundred where there is a certainty of a handsome profit? We are selling lots at this beautiful suburb, where we have rich soil, fine large trees, thorough drainage, sewers to the lake, and sidewalks all laid, at enticingly low rates. We also have a large 2-story frame house, with large barn, and lot 50x150, all in complete order, house newly painted, for $5,000. Call and see if we do not convince you that it is the most promising investment in the market. OSBORN & SKILLMANN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO IMPROVE can buy the best lots in Hinsdale, on five years at 8 per cent, and 10 years at 10 per cent, and the lot guaranteed to double in value within five years or no pay. Money loaned for improvement. Inquire of the owner at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CORNER, 50X125, AT Maplewood, cheap for cash if taken immediately. Apply to M. A. BONIEL, in rear of 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE ABLE TO SUPPLY A FEW more good lots at Norwood Park for $175, on the following easy terms: $10 down, and $5 a month. Call early, they are being rapidly taken. WILSON, PIERCE & CO., Room 6, 183 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST ¼ OF THE SOUTHwest ¼ of Sec. 17, Town 37, Range 14, east of 3d p. m. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ SEC. 32, RUNning from Whiskey Point-road to the railroad. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—$250 TO $300 IN monthly payments of $10 will buy a good lot, 33 by 150 feet, in North Evanston. Come with me and see them. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—$500 TO $600 will buy a large lot, 50 feet front and 190 deep, in a fine grove near depot, school, stores, and church. Parties taken free of expense. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR BRICK or lumber, 160 acres good land in Iowa, 1½ miles from railway and county seat. Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A BUSINESS OR OFfice block, worth $100,000 or more, bringing good rental. Address P. O. Box 47.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE IN A TOWN OF 12,000 population in Indiana, doing a business of $15,000 to $20,000 per year. For information call at ESTELL & JENKINS, Wholesale Jewelers, 111 East Madison-st.

A BUREAU, LOOKING-GLASS FRAME, AND furniture factory, with machinery complete, for sale; also patent oval-moulding-machine. Address S 2, Tribune office.

A CARRIAGE-FACTORY WORKING TWO FIRES, and doing a paying business in this city, for sale. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Capital required, from $2,500 to $3,000. A splendid chance for any party to start in the carriage-making business. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

A WATER-MILL, WITH DWELLING-HOUSE and 22 acres of land for sale cheap. The mill building is of stone, 3 stories high, two run of burrs, a solid stone dam, water the year round, one mile from railroad station; now doing a good business. Will trade for a stock of merchandise. Address GEORGE H. WINN, Wheatland, Iowa.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGAR-STAND for sale; central location; living rooms in rear; doing good business. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SALES AVERAGE $40 a day, will inventory about $4,000; will sell at a bargain, as I am bound to sell; best reasons given. Address proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. Rare chance. Apply at 209 West Randolph-st.

MARKET FOR SALE—DOING $700 to $800 WORTH a week—worth looking after—on South Side; $1,500 will buy and run half interest; poor health, reason for selling. Address MARKET, care Carrier 46.

ONE-THIRD OR WHOLE OF NEW PLANING-mill, horses, wagons, box-shop, railroad track, &c., for sale, doing a splendid business; party with from $10,000 to $20,000 can realize from 20 to 40 per cent on investment. Address D, Box 18, Tribune office.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY, 30,000 feet in 12 hours, one-half mile river front, 120 acres within city limits, cheap, at $20,000; will take stock of goods, $4,000 to $14,000, as part pay. Address Proprietor Bigelow House, Chicago.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—WANTED—A LIVE, energetic business man, with capital of $6,000 to $10,000, to take partnership in a well-established retail dry goods, clothing, boot, shoe, hat, and cap business, located in one of the most flourishing towns in the State. Amount of goods sold about $75,000 per annum. Address or apply to Messrs. M. D. WELLS & CO., Chicago, for full particulars.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, AUCTION AND COMMISsion House, 63 South Canal-st., make liberal advances on all kinds of merchandise and household goods. See them before making other arrangements on sale of your property.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 226 MICHIGAN-AV. Has 17 rooms, with all modern conveniences, and a good barn. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or No. 3 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NO. 316 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., stone front, 3-story and basement dwelling house. Furniture and carpets for sale on easy terms. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, Room 36, Ashland Block.

TO RENT—AT NO. 689 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., near Lincoln Park, a nearly new 2-story frame house, with modern improvements; low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st. Large lot and barn. Inquire of STEWART, Room 5, 130 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK RESIDENCE ON CORner Michigan-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., furnished. Two houses at Hyde Park, near depot. Small house at Oakland, near street and steam cars. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS AT 122 NORTH Green-st. Would be let to two families if required. Inquire 120 North Green-st., in rear.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK DWELLINGS, TWELVE rooms each, 27 and 29 DePuyster-st.; new and with all modern improvements. Apply at 23 De Puyster-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES (NEW), NEAR LINcoln Park, one block from cars; ten rooms; both hot and cold water, etc.; good brick barns. Inquire at 487 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CALDWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED COTTAGE, 339 Butterfield-st., to May 1, 1874; price, $40 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—44 CASS-ST., A THREE-STORY BRICK house, new, with modern improvements; price, $75 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS in every respect, and everything new. Address S 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 394 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with alcove, bath-room, &c., at 687 Wabash-av.; board if desired. References exchanged.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing at 986 West Monroe-st. Water and waste pipes in kitchen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 245 WEST MADIson-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR and 1 on first, large and airy, well furnished. Will rent upper rooms permanent, or first floor and basement, furnished, for the summer. House has modern improvements. Location, Peoria-st., near Jackson. Inquire at 193 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER AND FALL, 6 OR 8 rooms in a well-furnished house, at price to suit tenant; all modern improvements, and everything needed for housekeeping. On Prairie-av. (827), near Sixteenth-st. Or rooms, single, double, and en suite, as desired. Lake view, and cool.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS, 290 LAFLIN-ST., $10; 2 other rooms, $8; barn, if desired; 5 blocks west from Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st. Inquire between 11 and 12 a. m., to-day, Room 30, 90 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE BEDROOM, WITH ADJOINING sitting-room, both elegantly furnished, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; also, one front single room, in a fine private house containing all modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply at 570 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM great Exposition Building—Large rooms, stores, and basements, very cheap. C. L. JENKS, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT STORE, 30x120 feet, on Madison-st., near LaSalle. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BEST located and lighted rooms in this city, with good strong and steady power. Inquire at corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 153 RANDOLPH-ST., FEW doors from Sherman House. W. J. DAVIS, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM ON SOUTH SIDE, occasionally, by a party of quiet habits; south of Twenty-second-st. preferred. Address, giving location and terms, A U O, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR PART OF house, not less than 6 rooms, in good locality convenient to street-cars, by a small family. Address, stating location and price, T 27, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

134 SOUTH PARK-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms on second floor, front and back, with good board; fine situation. References.

494 WABASH-AV.—3 LARGE ROOMS, WITH closets, &c., to rent, with good board. Can accommodate a few day-boarders.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth-st.—A first-rate place to board, good table, modern improvements, cheerful society, and every hotel and home comfort, with surprisingly low prices.

506 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms to rent with board, either furnished or unfurnished, as desired; also single rooms for gentlemen.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, unfurnished; also one furnished, with or without board.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER OF Prairie-av.—First-class rooms, with board, in elegantly furnished house. Private family.

West Side.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen, with board.

723 FULTON-ST.—1 LARGE ROOM, WITH USE of bath, suitable for gent and wife or two gents; accommodations first-class; $7 per week.

Country.

SUMMER BOARD AT OCONOMOWOC—A FEW vacant rooms at the La Belle House; the most delightful summer resort in the West. Address GEO. W. FAY, Oconomowoc, Wis.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE HORSES AND HARness; carriage, phaeton style nearly new. Horses fine style, good travelers; well matched. Half cash and half lumber. Apply at new mill, corner of Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD DRAFT HORSES and one or two good drivers, go in 3 minutes; also one good top buggy will be sold cheap, at A. EATON'S Sale Stables, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED BUSINESS BUGGY, never been used; cheap for cash. Inquire in rear of 266 South May-st., near Harrison.

I HAVE A NICE 5-YEAR OLD HORSE, A NEW buggy and harness, and some cash, which I wish to turn in as payment on a house and lot, or vacant lot. Will assume incumbrance. Address P 54, Tribune office.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has for sale without regard to their real value, six horses and ten open and top buggies, two phaetons, three business wagons, a lot of double and single harness, etc. Parties in want of such property would do well to inspect the same before buying elsewhere, as no reasonable offer will be refused.

WANTED—THE USE OF A GOOD HORSE AND double buggy for about three months for its keeping. Will board horse at public stable, where best of care will be taken. Inquire at 760 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., NO. 7 HAWLEY building, have in hand to loan for 3 years $3,000, $2,500 and $5,000. Money in hand; no delay. Southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPwards for 3 or 5 years, on city real estate or prime suburban. PHILIP MYERS, Room 18 Major Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles of Chicago. Good mortgages bought. B. L. PEASE, 99 Clark-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS ON CHICAGO real estate at moderate commission. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

$40,000 TO LOAN IN $6,000 AMOUNTS, ON inside improved property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BUSINESS PROPerty in the burnt district. BENNETT & TABOR, 151 Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESter, Pa., (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to E. L. BROWN, ESQ., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY—PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

POSITION WANTED—TEACHER—A TEACHER, with 5 years' successful experience, must leave a fine position in the East for a change of climate. Best of references. Address G. W. HAYWOOD, Springfield, Vt.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Northwest, to canvass for "A Trip Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaway." Agents report lists of from five to twenty daily orders, and that to show it is to sell it. For terms and territory, address C. B. BURROWS, 150 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOR A new, rapidly-selling article. Just the thing to make money on. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY ARE making $10 to $15 a day, some as high as $20 to $30, selling our great universal household article; 50 cent samples to country free. Early application for desirable territory necessary. MERRILL & CO., 23 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, IN CITY or country; big commissions. BRIGHT SIDE CO., 50 and 52 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SODA FOUNTAIN, COMplete running order, at half of its value if taken soon. Call in rear of 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS, VERY small, 1 year old, male and female, $20 each. Address P. O. Box 465, Plymouth, Ind.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—DRUG SALESMAN—AN EXPERIenced salesman to represent a manufacturing drug house in the West and Northwest. Address Lock Box 1162, Cincinnati, O., with reference, stating salary expected.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF ABOUT 15 YEARS of age in an insurance office. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, AND YOUNG MAN AS second clerk, with references from last employer; also, German prescription clerk; no others need apply at 141 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

WANTED—BUILDERS—TO FURNISH MATERIAL and build 10 houses, and take half cash and half purchase-money mortgages, or real estate at cash value. Address, or inquire at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—PLASTERER TO PLASTER HOUSE; will pay real estate and cash; job ready. C. W. DEAN, 125 Clark-st., Room 16.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SPINNER FOR woolen mill. C. F. KEATLEY, Council Hill, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR CARPENTERS THAT UNDERstand their business; none others need apply. Inquire of W. E. LACKMAN, North Evanston.

WANTED—A PLASTERER TO PLASTER A house. Job ready. Call at 125 Clark-st., Room 16. C. W. DEAN.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. E. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—3 BOARDING BOSSES, 1,000 LABORers and choppers, wages $2 to $2.25 per day; 500 for station work, 25 to 34 cents per yard; company work; to contractors fare and office charges advanced; no money required. Apply at 289 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent, W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer Wisconsin Central Railroad.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 20 stone-quarrymen, and 50 saw-mill hands; all free fare; also 50 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 161 South Canal.

WANTED—300 RAILROADMEN, $2 TO $2.40 PER day, free fare; 6 saw-mill hands. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 8.

WANTED—25 LABORERS FOR THE CITY; ALSO 25 saw-mill hands, and 50 railroad laborers; free fare. Apply 274 South Water-st., R. F. SHAW.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 25 RAILROAD LABORERS for Pennsylvania Central; free fare. Apply at 46 West Randolph-st., up stairs, Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—100 MEN ON GARD'S STEAM BRICK Yard, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st., on Monday, July 21.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF FIRST-CLASS business capacity and well known in Chicago, to aid the advertiser in forming a company for the manufacture of an article for which there is a large and growing demand, well secured by a number of patents, thoroughly tested for the last three years, and now being manufactured on a large scale in New England and in Europe. The best of references given and required. Address, giving name, address, and reference, PROGRESS Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER TO TAKE charge of a farm of 700 acres in Minnesota; parties who can furnish from $1,000 to $2,000 in cash, which will be secured, can hear of a permanent and profitable situation by addressing Q 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY and 500 in the country, to sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene oil; $5 to $12 a day easily made on small capital. A RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW MEN IN THE CITY AND country to sell clothes-wringers, and collect old wringers for repair. Will pay well. H. S. THAYER & CO., 29 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Business legitimate; rare chance for good activ emen.

WANTED—A YARDMAN AT BURKE'S HOTEL.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK, cooking, washing, and ironing principally, at 781 North Wells-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of five; references required. Apply at No. 9 Bryant-av., south of Douglas-place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GOOD PLAIN COOKING and housework; $4 a week; more if good. 766 West Lake-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG HEALTHY WET NURSE. Call upon DR. STREETER, No. 71 Thirty-seventh-st., at 1 o'clock to-day.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN DEsires a situation as bookkeeper general clerk, German and English correspondent, or otherwise. Moderate salary. Best of references. Address S 34, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARdener of 25 years' experience. References given. Address Ellis' News Depot, Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BAKER AND CONFECtioner in the finer branches. Address H. E. KING, Clark's Hotel, LaSalle and Water-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS GENeral or order cook in city or country. Apply at 23 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do light second work or take care of children. Please call at 482 Larrabee-st., for two days.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as nurse, to take care of baby or grown children. Apply, for two days, at 330 Ohio-st., basement. Good references.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A lady, intelligent and thoroughly capable, in a Christian family; references given and required. Address Box 1266, Evanston, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A FINE SOPRANO SINGer desires a position in some church choir or quartette. Apply at 146 Warren-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—400 FEET ON WABASH-AV. AND 400 feet on State-st., near Englewood, to exchange for an improved farm or other good property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE PIECE OF INSIDE property with valuable improvements; will take a good improved and unincumbered farm or other good property in part payment. Address Z 48, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE FINE NEW COTTAGES and lots at South Englewood for other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD IN Janesville, Wis., for a farm, or property in Chicago. Will assume incumbrance. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, together with lot in South Division, now rented at $840 per annum, for 50 foot lot situated east of State and south of Thirty-first-st. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—380 ACRES OF PINE LAND FOR stock of groceries that will inventory about $3,000. Address Proprietor Bigelow House, Chicago.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AT Evanston, at cash figures, for a good single top-buggy; also for carpenter-work, mason-work, tin-work, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lumber, or any material pertaining to building. I will offer no property that has not risen in value 25 per cent per annum for the last 5 years, with a still better prospect in the future. Call at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. C. E. BROWNE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JULY 20TH, AT LINCOLN PARK, A LADY'S portemonnaie, containing small sum of money, note of $300, railroad ticket, a card of L. H. Eddy, Chief Police, St. Paul, Minn., &c. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 14 South May-st. MRS. L. H. EDDY.

LOST—JULY 20, BLACK-AND-TAN DOG; ANswers to name of "Dick." Party returning dog to 359 Wabash-av. will be liberally rewarded. Small value except to owner.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBEY AND WOOD-STS., A black neapolitan bonnet, trimmed with lace and flowers; veil across front. The finder will please leave it at 725 or 678 Lake-st., and receive reward.

LOST—A DARK BAY MARE, BETWEEN 10 AND 11 years old, without shoes. Ran away on Thursday evening, July 17, from 1824 State-st. $5 reward will be given the party that will return her to MARKS HARRIS, 1824 State-st.

$10 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE given to any one returning a dark brown gelding horse, both hind feet white, white star in forehead, strayed from 854 West Madison-st., July 18, 6:20 p. m.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 575 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and exchange something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 196 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PIANO; BUT TWO months used; cost $900; will sell for $750, or exchange for a team worth that amount or more; pay difference in cash. S 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos, also stools and covers. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 16X28 ENGINE, ONE 11X22; NEW work. Several new tubular boilers. Also, 4 secondhand engines, various sizes. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The Onerous Duties of the Housekeeper.

Necessity of Cleanliness---Prevalence of Damp, Mouldy Cellars.

Living Outside of the Scavengered District---How Shall the Offal Be Disposed of?

With the possibility before us that that terrible scourge, the cholera, may visit us, as it has visited other cities, how onerous become the duties of the housekeeper. Upon the chatelaine of a household devolves each especial precaution that can be used to prevent that very unpleasant guest from making us a fatal visit.

That cleanliness which is allied to godliness is, of course, the first consideration; and that all parts of the premises over which she presides shall be pure, sweet, and healthy, it is my lady's bounden duty to see effectually obtained. This, where the drainage is perfect, the sewage in thorough repair, and water in abundance, is no very difficult matter. It will require a certain amount of watchfulness to prevent servants from allowing food to sour, or keeping it in pantries or storerooms after it has become so; but, if this duty is thoroughly discharged, and the scavengers attend to their part of the work, there is little danger. Especially if all the hidden corners are pried into, the house swept and garnished, and made ready for the bridegroom, or any other more desirable guest, then that "Wandering Jew" who trails Death behind him will hardly enter in.

BUT

we do not all live in sewered streets; the scavenger does not visit every house; and the dwellings are not all dry and sweet; and this not two miles from the City Hall, and by no means out of the city limits. Are we, therefore, to heed the admonition to "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow ye shall surely die"? May we indulge in unripe fruit and the cooling cucumber without hesitation, because we are foreordained to destruction? If that wanderer of nearly nineteen centuries is to bring his accursed foot to our doors, are we meekly to invite him in, because we live in a city that, for a very wet one, is maligned as being a very thirsty one, and the moisture of which we must, at any rate, admit?

Take, for instance, a person living

IN A COTTAGE

which is fair to the view outwardly, but inwardly is a snare and a delusion. The air blows sweetly and balmily when they are not engaged in their deliciously-odorous employment at Bridgeport. Then we cannot say that

> The sweet south wind comes over the rye,
> And breaks on the lattice-bars.

It is not sweet,—quite otherwise. But the wind does not always blow from the south, and they are, perhaps, not always perfuming Chicago from that direction. The breeze then does occasionally blow softly, sweetly, and balmily. There is abundant water in the house; a bathroom; a peripatetic range, which you own and wish you didn't; gas-pipes,—possibly fixtures, which

YOU MAY LOOK AT,—

and burn the inexpensive, infernal machine yclept a kerosene-lamp. It is such a comfort to look at those gas-pipes, but somehow they are not provocative of peculiarly pious remarks. However, they are there, and indicate a possibility in some dim and distant future, when you will sing with joy rather than sorrow, "The light of other days has faded." Farewell, kerosene! you were cheap, nasty, and dangerous. There are other modern improvements, quite unavailable because the streets are not sewered, and you find your cottage is not perfect. Dryness is considered as a warder-off of the encroachments of that wandering apostate, and is dwelt on with much emphasis by those who dictate preventives. You go down cellar. Half of it is boarded over, and the other half is a

DAMP, MOULDY-SMELLING BOG.

It would have cost too much to have boarded the whole place, and covered it with tar, cement, or some material that would have produced that much-desired dryness. The extra expense would have detracted somewhat from the owner's percentage on his investment. Meantime the dampness rises, penetrates the floors, infects the atmosphere, and assists materially in preparing the house, not for the bridegroom, but for the gentleman who proverbially takes his equestrian exercise on a pale horse. His intimate friend and herald is that same Wandering Jew. Walk in, pedestrian of ages. We are prepared for you. We have done our best to entertain you suitably. We have builded our houses on a bog, and we have not excluded the dampness. We will close them for a day, and you shall see. Smelled you ever a more delicious,

DANK, CHURCH-YARDY ODOR

than that? Does it not remind you of old vaults and rotting bones? And, apropos of those, what we have not done ourselves has been done for us. We are a long way inside the city limits. The street is well built up with small houses and cottages. People live here. They eat and drink like other mortals who dwell in grander houses, on avenues noticeable as being east of State street. They do not sit down at table in their shirt-sleeves, and they dine as fashionably late as their more prosperous fellow-citizens. They are au fait in soup, and are not unacquainted with finger-bowls, not mistaking them for a novel sort of lemonade-glass, or a possible receptacle for a weak cholera antidote, in which essence of peppermint is the saving clause. Such people absolutely have

THE TEMERITY TO LIVE.

It is quite probable that they have no right to do so; but, notwithstanding that fact, they continue to cumber the earth. As before remarked, they eat, possibly to prolong that same impertinent existence, while it may be that some of them live to indulge their appetites. Whichever may be the case, she who caters to their tastes discovers certain peculiarties about the food she prepares. She learns that potatoes have an outer skin that is not edible; that, if her family like to indulge in that sanitary esculent known as the fragrant onion, it also has an extra covering to be removed with tears; that string-beans are bound together with a cord that is especially unpleasant if allowed to remain after they are cooked; corn has husks; beets and turnips require paring; coffee leaves a tasteless quantity of grounds; and tea is the result of an infusion of leaves which are not particularly useful after the beverage is made. Meat is usually attached to bones, while fruit is more or less bruised and requires careful assorting. By the close of the day

QUITE A LITTLE HEAP

of unpleasant and useless vegetable and animal matter has accumulated. As remarked before, you are quite near the City Hall, only two miles away, and that, in a city that surpasses Washington in magnificent distances, is not to be considered as objectionable; really, only just beyond the noise and tumult; but you are one block away from the district which is visited by the employes of the contractor for street-cleaning. No gay and festive scavenger visits your door diurnally, and takes thence those little relics of past dinners. Perhaps your meat has spoiled and your cream soured. They will do such things when a July sun is fully up to its work, and, to use what Whitman called live metaphor, "doing its level best" to keep things warm and lively. After a little time, these articles that have lost their pristine freshness, added to the other little material collection,

ALMOST RIVALS BRIDGEPORT.

in peculiarity of odor. The perfume is really unique. You are at a loss what to do with it. You do not diminish the pile, beause you are not a Hibernian peasant, and do not keep the docile swine; nor a Teuton bauer, to bring up from its infancy the squawky gosling; not even the high-toned Scot nor the money-loving Yankee, to rejoice in Black Spanish, Houdons, Brahmas, or Cochin Chinas; so that still the pile increases, and, like love, "grows by what it feeds upon." What shall you do with *it?* is the question. Happy thought! consult

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

"Gentlemen, what shall we do to be saved?" They reply, "You have mistaken us; we are not in the theological line." You explain, and they reply, "You are a block beyond the district to which the street-cleaners' contract applies." "But we are civilized beings; we don't want the cholera; and there are many of us, what shall we do?" "Burn it," is the suggestion. Not being supplied with the hermetically-sealed coffers of the ancients, in which they reduced their beloved dead to ashes, you console yourself with the fact that it is not beloved dead which you wish to reduce to dust; also, that you are not anxious to preserve the ashes of your burnt offering; so, with some suspicious hesitation, you dump the collection into the stove. The meat was spoiled; the draft is not particularly good; the wind is the wrong way;

AND THE RESULT?

A well-regulated horse would doubtless feel as if his stomach had been unjustifiably tampered with, and was being inverted; even the dog leaves in dismay; and, as for the cat, she glowers at you from the fence, and wauls her deprecation for a week thereafter." Your house is untenable, and your clothes need deodorizing. What is to be done?

One other way is open. You can

BURY YOUR DEAD.

But no! If it has only been kept long enough, it is not dead, but living and moving. There seems to be no other way open. You decide upon the ultimatum. You can

> Bury it darkly at dead of night,—
> The sods with your bayonet turning,

if you like; but the probability is that a spade or shovel would do the business more effectually. You can quote the whole of that little poem while grave-digging, if you wish, though why you should do so we can't imagine, for it is not especially appropriate. Before winter comes and freezes the ground, so that you cannot continue your little private cemetery-business, you will probably have a thriving graveyard of your own. Your neighbors will think you insane, no doubt, digging for lost treasure, supposed to have been hidden by some Western Captain Kydd,—if they do not entertain more awful suspicions, and believe it to be some unlawful slaughter of the innocents. When they find out what you are up to, they will no doubt follow suit, to the detriment of their grass-plats, and the destruction of their bleacheries. What a deadly, lively prospect, to be sure. And yet what else is to be done?

Will the Board of Health provide places for these burnt offerings, so they may be tried by fire; or will they

ENLARGE THE DISTRICT

over which the autocrat of the city's cleanliness presides? Shall our hearts be rejoiced by the sound of the scavenger's bell; and shall we greet him as our Angel of Health; or shall we add to the dampness of our houses the putrescent odors arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter, and keep condensed cholera always at hand? The Board of Health can suggest preventives, publish instructions for the procuring of deodorizers and disinfectants, and how to use them; but, until some measures are taken by which all this refuse can be properly disposed of and removed from the premises, a certain portion of the citizens of Chicago are generating cholera constantly.

IT IS NOT THEIR FAULT,

but it most decidedly is their misfortune. Is Chicago more than an overgrown village, after all? As a choice between two evils, must we all take to keeping the sweet-smelling piggery?

Something must be done. What?

Will somebody answer the conundrum. It is puzzling more than one housewife in Chicago. No doubt we are to blame for having sensitive olfactories and delicate stomachs. We ought to take the advice of those who know, and give our bete-noir to the flames, and not put on airs about disliking the odor which arises therefrom. But may not cholera lurk in that very odor? Would it be against the statutes to

KEEP A PET HYENA?

They are poetically represented as having very lovely blue eyes, but, not being blondes, are not considered charmers, nor sought after for pets, and they also are poetically said to feed on objectionable matter. Will some enterprising Yankee import a cargo of hyenas?

BOW, WOW, WOW.

The "Purp" That Differed with Caleb Cushing on Music Sentenced to Death.

Washington (July 17) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

It was told in these dispatches of yesterday how a useless canine, contained on the premises of Fernando Wood, had conspired by day and by night, for a period of time, to make morning, noon, and night hideous with his yelping, and had seriously interfered with the sleep of Mr. Cushing, and also with his attending to the thoughtful task of preparing an answer to the bill in equity against the Credit Mobilier Ring of the Union Pacific Railroad. Considering the important trusts reposed in the ex-Attorney General, it was seriously suggested that the presence of this dog near Mr. Cushing's apartments was not an incident or an accident, but part and parcel of the scheme of the attorneys employed by the United States to prosecute the Mobilier suit, to deprive the defendants of Mr. Cushing's acumen, and, by irritating him, prevent his giving the subject his best thoughts. This morning the question of abating the nuisance complained of came before Police Judge Snell, and Thomas Kelly was charged with maintaining the nuisance.

The complaining witness was Mr. Cushing, who occupies the house of an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and next-door neighbor to his old Massachusetts friend, Benjamin F. Butler. Opposite is the house of Fernando Wood, and diagonally the deserted Washington home of Secretary Fish. In the same block with Mr. Wood dwells Speaker Blaine, Thomas Swann, of Baltimore, who wants to be Senator, Buckingham, of Connecticut, and West, of Louisiana, who are Senators. This will show that it is no mean neighborhood, that is, as the directory runs at the Capitol. Mr. Cushing proceeded with his evidence. In the rear of Fernando Wood's residence lives Mr. Kelly, who owns a fawn-colored dog, large size, with long hair, which keeps up a continuous barking, and runs to the iron-rod fence and barks furiously at every passer-by, both night and day. The bark is of a harsh kind, and falls on the ear like a blow. This barking interrupts conversation, prevents study, and is a constant interruption both to business by day and sleep at night. He had addressed a communication to Mr. Wood, and received in reply a note dated New York, July 10, which he read, stating that the people in charge are temporary tenants, and that the dog complained of belongs to Kelly, and asking him to call upon Kelly, who, he had no doubt, would abate the nuisance. He had done so, but the evil complained of became worse, and he found it impossible to get his rest at night, which had so prostrated him that he had been obliged to call in a physician. Kelly had promised to remove the dog, but had not done so. He had told Kelly that if he would remove the dog, he, witness, would withdraw the civil suit, and make the case in the police court go as easy as possible with him. The Court, who is accustomed to the maudlin of the ignorant colored people brought before him on petty charges, and who probably never heard the plea of an attorney who got a fee of more than five dollars, treated the distinguished witness with consideration, and suggested, when he finished his evidence, that he would find the atmosphere much purer outside than inside the crowded court room. The case was at last finished. There was no end to the testimony corroborating Mr. Cushing. Estimable citizens, who roll in luxury during the day, but are fond of a good night's rest, swore to being kept awake continuously. That was enough, so the Court gave judgment that the nuisance be abated by the removal or the killing of the dog, and that the defendant be required to deposit a collatteral of $25 to secure the abatement of the nuisance, which would be forfeited in case of failure.

Up to a late hour to-night the bark of that offending dog had not been heard. The neighborhood sleeps in peace, unless the sweltering heat prevents the close embrace of Morpheus. How long this brute has been irritating the brains of the great men who dwell thereabouts was not in evidence.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Charles Hall, a man employed in the shops of the Northwestern Railway Company, while returning from a picnic yesterday afternoon, fell between the cars at the corner of Halsted and Kinzie streets and was instantly killed.

A young man named John E. Patterson, 19 years old, was drowned in the lake at the foot of Illinois street, from the propeller Sheboygan, on Saturday afternoon. His body was recovered and taken to the Morgue.

A young woman named Annie King, left a house at the corner of Liberty and Jefferson streets, last Thursday evening, to go to her brother's residence at No. 12 Wright stret, and has not since been seen. She is 25 years old, has black hair, and the scar of a burn on her left cheek. Being fresh from the country it is feared that she has been wrongfully dealt with.

Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a man named John Hodgert was stopped on the Polk street bridge by highway robbers and robbed of his watch and chain. About the same hour another man, name unknown, was knocked down on Clinton street, and robbed of a small amount of money. Roundsman Vesey soon afterwards arrested a man named Thomas Walsh, who was identified as being the assailant.

Suicide.

PORTLAND, Me., July 20.—Walter Howe, a quarrel with whom last week led Ella Batchelder to commit suicide, by drowning, at Cumberland Mills, shot himself at the same place this afternoon. He died in a few hours.

WATKINS GLEN.

A Pleasant Summer-Resort.

Some of Its Beauties.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y., July 12, 1873.

Having found such a delightful resort here at Watkins, and seeing, by the register at the hotel, that, among the 30,000 people who visited here last summer, there were very few Chicago people in comparison to those from other Western and Eastern cities, I have ventured to write you a few lines, to see if I cannot awaken people who are intending to travel this summer to the hitherto-almost-unknown beauties of

THIS REMARKABLE SPOT.

Watkins is on the direct car-route from Buffalo, via New York Central or Erie Railroads, to New York, and can be reached by almost every accessible car-route. The most delightful trip, however, is by cars from Rochester to Geneva, and by boat down Seneca Lake, a three-hours' ride, to Watkins,—Watkins being at the foot, and Geneva at the head, of the lake. Seneca Lake, 70 miles long, and from 7 to 12 miles wide, never freezes, and is one of the most beautiful of clear lakes; while the scenery on either side—sloping farms, towering bluffs, flourishing vineyards, and beautiful towns, nestled among the most luxuriant of foliage—makes the ride to Watkins one of the most diversified and beautiful that can be found in any part of the United States. The steamers that connect with the cars, and make six trips daily, are very commodious and elegant, and the meals are as fine, both in quality and quantity, as the most finished epicure could desire.

"Grace Greenwood," in the New York *Tribune*, "Porte Crayon," in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, and writers in *Scribner's*, the *Galaxy*, and the *Atlantic Magazine*, have all depicted the glory and grandeur of

WATKINS GLEN,

and I shall not attempt to do the subject justice. Bayard Taylor and notable artists—Church, Hope, and scores of others—all testify to the matchless beauty of the Glen. Niagara is grand and awe-inspiring; but there is a fascination about the Glen that we cannot find elsewhere. Half-way up the Glen, and just at the point where the weary traveler thinks he must find rest, Mr. Lytle, of Philadelphia, has erected two spacious hotels, connected by a beautiful rustic iron suspension-bridge across the deepest part of the gorge. From this bridge we look down 90 feet upon the fall below. In the hotels are to be found all the accommodations and comforts of a large city.

After the visitor has reached the Glen Mountain House, been regaled with the best of eatables, and has rested a little from the dust of the journey, he or she must don a water-proof, heavy boots, an old hat, and begin the

EXPLORATION OF THE GLEN.

If not provided with these necessary articles, they can be rented for a small sum at the house; and the visitor would be more than foolish to venture into the Glen unprovided with this necessary outfit. Woe to the young lady who begins the trip with trailing skirts, dainty gloves, lace hat, and delicate slippers! Glen Alpha, Entrance Cascade, Sentry Bridge, Stillwater Gorge, Minnehaha, the Labyrinth, Cavern Cascade, Glen Obscura, Profile Gorge, Point Look-Off, Glen Mountain House, Mystic Gorge, Sylan Rapids, Glen Cathedral, Central Cascade, Pool of the Nymphs, Grand Staircase, Glen of the Pools, Matchless Glen, Triple Cascade, Bridal Veil, Rainbow Falls, Platform Staircase, Glen Difficulty, Shadow Gorge, Narrow Pass, Glen Arcadia, Glen Facility, Glen Horicon, Glen Elysium, Glen Omega, and Table Mountain, are the names given to different points in the Glen. As you pass along its narrow paths in the shelving rocks, and hold firmly by the iron rail that forms a safe guide all through the intricate windings, the eye is

CONSTANTLY MEETING NEW BEAUTIES.

Now we enter behind a cascade, over a little rustic bridge, and find ourselves entirely shut out from Nature. The high banks on either side, the deep shadows, and the clear depths of the water awe and astonish us. We are shut off from all sunlight from the time we enter until we emerge, four miles from our starting place, and feel the cool, bracing air, and experience the delightful sensation of the invigorating atmosphere. A little narrow thread of sky occasionally reminds us of the busy world we have left; but even that thread is flecked with patches of bright green foliage. The benches on which to rest are very numerous. The long, spiral staircases are arranged with platforms and seats, every few steps, to give us rest and strength to mount on. The rustic bridges; the rocky walls, tapestried with mosses and ferns; the vaulted arch of the sky in the wider cascades; the round pools, 15 feet deep and perfectly transparent; the dull boom of distant cataracts; the moaning of the wind through the tall pines; the clang of wandering echoes in the Glen,—

WHAT PEN CAN DESCRIBE THESE?

When we enter the yawning portals to this mysterious Glen, we feel as if we were approaching the unknown confines of the other world.

And thus we traverse four miles of "wild gorge and canon scenery, abounding in sublimity and grandeur; replete with towering cliffs, beetling crags, silvery cascades, shadowy grottoes, rainbow-hued crystal pools, adorned with lovely foliage, mosses, ferns, lichens, wild flowers," and cascade after cascade, set like gems amid gray old rocks. Then, returning to the Glen Mountain House, we go upon Table Mountain, and look down from "Observatory Building" upon

ALMOST AS BEAUTIFUL A SCENE.

Watkins lies below us, with shaded avenues, schools, public buildings, etc. To the north stretches far away the beautiful Lake Seneca, the hills sweeping back in graceful undulations, and flourishing vineyards and well-tilled farms outlined against the sky in the clear blue waters of the lake.

A visit to Watkins should be set down in every one's diary as a thing to be desired, and a sure source of delightful reflection. Yours,

BEULAH.

Another Sad Tiger Story.

A correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing from Adola on June 1, says: "There was a very sad occurrence a few days back. The Patel of a village, well known as a tiger shikaree, was aroused late at night by a tumult in his cattle-shed, and, peeping through the crevices of a door, discovered master Stripes coolly walking off with a calf. The Patel took up his gun and fired, wounding the tiger, who immediately dropped his prey and fled. The next morning Patel, accompanied by his two brothers and a pardhi (the first armed with a gun and sword, and the remaining three with swords only), went in search of the animal, who was easily followed, owing to the blood-stains on his track. The tiger was first seen by the Patel lying apparently helpless under a bush, when he incautiously rested his gun against the trunk of a tree, and approaching the tiger, pricked him with the point of his sword. On this he suddenly sprang up with a roar, and struck the Patel senseless. The two brothers then bravely attacked the tiger with their swords, but were both disposed of in the same manner. By this time the Pardhi came up, and swathing his left arm in his dhotee, thrust it into the tiger's mouth, and proceeded to hack him with his sword; but by this time the tiger was quite spent, and quietly fell back dead. By evening all three brothers died from the injuries received, leaving their families almost wholly unprovided for. Within the last two or three months no fewer than six or eight children are ascertained to have been destroyed by wolves. These animals are getting so bold that in daylight, and within sight of their mothers, they come and carry their infants away."

Washington as a Mason.

A question has arisen in New Jersey Masonic circles as to whether a Masonic scarf recently sold at Morristown as Washington's was ever in his possession, and as to whether he ever rose higher than the "blue lodge." A Mr. W. P. Parker, of Newark, states that the "cherry-red scarf" in question is the same worn by Royal Arch Mason No. 1, of New York, a blue lodge, but privileged to wear cherry-red scarfs because of its age, and of the ancient custom of British troops wearing them during the Revolutionary war. Past Master H. D. Walker, of New York, a Masonic authority, declares Washington never rose above a blue lodge.

"Played Out."

The following is an abstract of an essay from the pen of a young lady graduate of the Biddeford, Me., High School, on the absorbing question of "What shall I do to live?" "The 'lords of creation' have been compared to sturdy oaks, and we to the vines that cling to and twine around them; but this metaphor, if ever pertinent, to use a slang phrase, has long since 'played out.' We have all heard of the 63,000 oakless vines in Massachusetts, to say nothing of the uncounted thousands in Maine, and there are too many oaks that can scarcely support themselves, to say nothing of their supporting anything else. . . . . I much prefer a life of activity and honorable exertion, and believe that the world owes me a living if I can earn it, and I expect it on no other condition."

EL DORADO AT LAST.

A Wonderful Gold Mine in the Argentine Republic--Two Leagues of Land Bought for $200,000,000.

Buenos Ayres (May 22) Correspondence of the New York World.

I am enabled by this mail to send you the particulars, so far as they have yet been made public, of the discovery of what, if the accounts be true, is the richest gold mine in the world, and a treasure-house of the precious metal almost surpassing in value all the mines of California combined. The scene of this great discovery is in the Valley of Famatina, in the Province of Rioja, Argentine Republic, and the tidings of the almost fabulous riches unearthed have produced the greatest excitement here. Wonderful as are the accounts given of the value of the mines, it is the general opinion that the half is not known even by the discoverer, and that there is more gold there than the finder thought at the time of his negotiating for the sale of a portion of the tract. The single fact that a provisional transfer title has already been drawn up for the sale of two leagues of this immense auriferous deposit, by which the vast sum of $100,000,000 in currency is to be paid, is the best evidence of the confidence that is placed in the result of this discovery. The great "find" has naturally attracted the attention of capitalists and speculators, and while the general public of Buenos Ayres is engaged in wondering speculations and comments as to the probable advantage to La Plata which may follow an event which promises to bring among them a great tide of emigrants and gold-seekers (for the fact of the existence of the immense undeveloped mineral riches of the Argentine Republic has now been fully established, it is claimed), moneyed men have been quick to turn the discovery of the mines to immediate account. Parties interested have left here for England, whither the eyes of all turn when great financial speculations like this are concerned, to form co-partnerships with capitalists to work the mines or else to float the affair as a joint-stock company.

The discovery of these mines has been due to perserverance, supplemented by science and a belief in the mineral riches of the Republic. Some time since a German, a man versed in mineralogy, came hither from Europe impressed with the conviction that a search properly carried out would result in valuable discoveries in the northern provinces of the Argentine Republic. On arriving here, he at once repaired to those provinces, and commenced to make a personal survey of the localities which he thought most likely to reward his efforts. He went from place to place pursuing his investigations. Among the remotest localities visited by him was the Province of Rioja, a mountainous district situated among and to the eastward of the Andes Mountains, the northern limit of which is latitude 27 degrees, and the area of which extends west to the Andes from longitude 66 degrees 20 minutes. To the north of Rioja is the Province of Catamarca, to the south San Juan and San Luis, to the east Cordova, and the western boundary, separating it from Chili, is the Andes. In Rioja is situated the Valley of Famatina, fertile only in spots where the soil is subjected to irrigation by streams, and of a length of about 150 miles by 30 miles in width. The boundaries of this valley are on the west the Famatina range, and on the east the Velasco range of mountains. It was to this valley that, led by his wish to examine into the silver mines that it already contains, and hoping to make new discoveries in that quarter, the German finally wended his way. Reaching Chilecito, the principal town of the valley, he entered upon his investigation. In a short while he had established to his satisfaction the fact of the existence of gold in the valley. Continued research revealed the fact that upon a tract belonging to the Government the precious metal was indeed there in abundance, and he at once, without making public the purpose in view, commenced negotiations for the purchase of the site. He managed so well that the spot which he had at first explored, comprising one league of land, was sold to him for a very insignificant sum. The first purchase was followed by another and a larger one, and, in order to include in his bargain as much as possible of the rich deposit land, he bought in the three leagues adjoining. This having been done, the discoverer sent to this city a full power of attorney, which has only recently reached here.

When the news of the wonderful discovery was known in this city, the excitement was naturally very great. Perhaps the facts were exaggerated, but the accounts were in substance that when the mines should be worked, *tens of thousands of dollars daily would be the product of the labor.* Many refused to believe, as being incredible, the tidings of the immense value of the mines. Not so, however, was it with all who heard of it, for it is now announced in the *Daily News* of this city that the provisional transfer title, heretofore referred to, has been drawn up at the office of Don J. V. Cabral, a notary of the city, in favor of two gentlemen, Messrs. E. Madero and E. Castro, for the sale of two leagues of the gold tract. The sum paid, $100,000,000 in currency, seems truly enormous, and the promises made by the seller of the land are equally so. The terms of the sale are that one-fourth of the purchase money shall be cash, the rest to be paid on short time in installments, *the condition being a guarantee on the part of the seller that on a moderate outlay the mines will yield to the owners the princely sum of* 35,000 *patacones (about $33,000 in United States currency), per day.* The announcement of this extensive transaction has resulted in establishing in the public mind a confidence in the accounts originally given, and although efforts have been made to buy portions of the remaining two leagues the fortunate owner refuses to sell, and has decided not to offer the land in this market at present. Everybody is now eagerly awaiting the report of the engineers who have been sent to Famatina-Rioja to survey the land and make their report.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

One Tragedy Results in Explaining Another--A Most Remarkable Criminal Plot.

Baltimore (July 17) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The mysterious murder of the unknown man near Jennersville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, may result in exposing one of the most remarkable criminal plots that have ever been developed in this country. To go back to the inception of the plausible theory of the murder which has been built up, I must recall the circumstances of the celebrated Goss Life Insurance case, which was on trial in the United States Circuit Court in this city three months ago. W. E. Goss was insured in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for $5,000. He was also insured lor a like amount, each, in the Knickerbocker and Continental Companies, and for $10,000 in the Travelers'—$25,000 in all on his life. He was an inventor, and was engaged in perfecting the manufacture of an article which he claimed was to be a perfect and cheap substitute for India-rubber. In February, 1872, he occupied a little secluded workshop on the York Road, a couple of miles from Baltimore, where he was working on his invention. He admitted no person within its doors, and conducted his operations in the most profound secrecy. One night during that month he and his brother-in-law, William E. Udderzook, the man who is now accused of the murder in Chester County, went out to this workshop. Goss entered it with a can of coal-oil in his hand; he sent Udderzook away on some trifling errand, and the latter had not walked a hundred yards off before the shop was in a bright blaze of fire. He refrained for some moments from giving the alarm, because, as he says, he supposed that Goss had certainly escaped the flames. When the alarm was given the shop, which was nothing but a rickety tinder-box, was burned to the ground. The next morning the charred and bloody remains of a man were found among the debris. Udderzook and Mrs. Goss immediately accepted this as the body of Goss; it was buried with all the honors, and in due time claim was made upon the insurance companies for the payments of the amounts for which he was insured. But the agents of the companies were not satisfied that Goss had really died; they believed that it was a conspiracy to obtain the money by palming off a fraudulent body upon them, and they resisted payment, or at least the New York Mutual did, to bring a test case. The cause was tried in the United States Court here, and Udderzook's testimony decided it in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. Goss.

Now comes the sequel. When it became known here that Udderzook had been in Chester County, and was suspected of being the murderer, attention was attracted to the strangeness of his connection with the two tragedies. This feeling was greatly strengthened when the description of the murdered man was received. The description, which makes him a heavy-set man, with dark and abundant hair and whiskers, round face, and apparently about 40 years of age, exactly corresponds with the description of Goss, which is contained in the records of the Mutual Company's office here. With this clue of identity once established, it becomes easy to trace out the last crime as the result from the first.

Udderzook was the only witness who conclusively proved that Goss had entered his workshop on that fatal night, and he turned the scale in the trial here. His testimony was either entire truth or flat perjury. If it was the latter, the discovery that Goss was still alive would have sent him to the State Prison. Goss had, just previous to his alleged death, been living an abandoned life. He drank a good deal, and wandered aimlessly about the country. The theory of the insurance people is that he was secreted by Udderzook, and, becoming tired of lying *perdu*, had again taken to his old habits. If he was discovered, Udderzook was in danger of State Prison for perjury, and of losing the benefit of the whole scheme, for applications for a new trial are now pending before the Court here, and have not yet been decided upon. Hence, Udderzook must keep Goss out of the way.

It is supposed that he went to the latter's place of concealment, endeavoring to make some arrangement with him, and becoming exasperated, murdered him. In support of this supposition it is pointed out that the stranger had undoubtedly some motive for concealing himself at Jennersville, where he gave no name, but simply registered himself as an "agent from Baltimore;" that all the circumstances point to some acquaintanceship between the two men; that Udderzook had the strongest motives in the world for making himself safe by getting his brother-in-law out of the way. The meeting of the two at Jennersville could not have been accidental; for it is not usual for one stranger to drive into a country town, halt at a hotel and ask another to take a ride with him. Udderzook disappeared from Chester County immediately after the murder, and returned to Baltimore, where he was arrested on Tuesday.

A great many intelligent people do not believe that the body found in the ruins in February, 1872, was that of Goss, and this new clue to the mystery is widely discussed here to-day. Should subsequent investigations show that Goss has really been murdered by Udderzook, the conclusion of this romantic affair will be a most wonderful incident in the criminal annals of this country.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday at Various Points.

HENRY, Ill., July 20.—This morning while the opening services at our churches were progressing, an alarm of fire was given, caused by the burning of the barn of John Renz, in the rear of his dwelling on Third street, fanned by a brisk breeze, it soon reached the barn of J. Russell, used by W. Gallagher, barn of C. S. Woodward and the dwellings of Woodward & Renz. The M. E. Church, public school house and several dwellings were in great danger, but all were saved by the exertions of the Fire Department and citizens. C. S. Woodward's loss, house and barn, $3,000; insured for $1,600 in the Home, of Columbus. J. D. Renz's loss, house and barn, $3,000; insured for $1,600 in the Phœnix, of Hartford. J. Russell's loss, barn, $300; insured. W. Gallagher's loss, contents of barn, $200; insured. The furniture was mostly saved, though somewhat damaged. During the fire a man was arrested for pit-firing and placed in the lock-up. A dispatch came soon after ordering his arrest for stealing a horse in Sheffield. He will be held subject to order.

MONTREAL, July 20.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the boiler-room of Larievierre's planing-mill, on Stanterne street, and in less than five minutes, the whole building was in flames. The fire brigade was promptly on the spot, but owing to insufficient pressure of water, were unable to prevent the fire from spreading to surrounding buildings. Two hours later the entire block bounded by Stanterne, Bonaventure, Margaret, and Inspector streets was one mass of flame. At 7 o'clock the fire was under control, but even to-day it was burning brightly at the centre of the block. Altogether about twenty buildings were destroyed, among which were Larievierre's carriage factory and planing mill, and Fitz' bakery. Eighteen families were rendered homeless. Total loss estimated at $150,000. Larievierre's loss is about $80,000, on which there is no insurance. Fitz's Bakery was partially insured. The dwellings destroyed were insured to probably their full value.

NORWICH, Conn., July 20.—The mill of the Norwich Suspender Company was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $60,000. Insured.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 20, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.02	63	67	N. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.09	63	62	N., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.09	63	57	N., fresh.	....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.07	64	53	N., fresh.	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.05	63	62	N., fresh.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.07	62	61	N., gentle.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 68.
Minimum thermometer, 56.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

SUNDAY, July 20—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	29.95	60	N.W., gentle.		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.06	75	S., fresh.		Fair.
Chicago	30.07	63	N., gentle.		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.06	66	N. W., fresh.	.02	Heavy rain.
Cleveland	30.01	62	N. E., gentle.		Fair.
Davenport	30.08	67	N. E., light.		Clear.
Denver	30.07	77	S., fresh.		Clear.
Detroit	30.01	63	Calm.		Clear.
Keokuk	30.03	69	Calm.		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.08	64	Calm.		Clear.
Omaha	29.99	67	S., gentle.		Clear.
Toledo	30.02	64	N. E., light.		Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—On Monday, for the Eastern, Gulf, and South Atlantic States, northwest and southwest winds, and generally clear weather, except on the coasts, where cloudy, and, possibly, light rain may continue. For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, northwest and southwest winds, lower temperature, and generally clear weather. For the lower lakes and the Ohio valley, northwesterly winds veering to north, with falling barometer and partly cloudy weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 20, 1873.

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cincinnati	14 ft. 0 in.	1 ft. 3 in.	....
Davenport	8 ft. 2 in.	....	4 in.
Fort Sully	....		3 in.
Keokuk	9 ft. 1 in.	....	6 in.
Louisville	5 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Memphis	21 ft. 1 in.	....	1 ft. 4 in.
Nashville	3 ft. 0 in.	....	....
*New Orleans	5 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Pittsburgh	6 ft. 8 in.	....	5 ft. 0 in.
St. Louis	21 ft. 6 in.	....	4 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Alleged Insurance Swindlers Arrested.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—A. Campbell Goss was arrested to-day on a charge of conspiracy with William Udderzook and W. H. Goss to defraud insurance companies, and in default of $25,000 bail was committed to jail. It is understood that his arrest is based on information of parties who have returned from Chester, Pa., whether they went for the purpose of identifying the remains of the man who, it is alleged, was murdered by Udderzook.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrived—Steamers City of Chester and Batavia, from Liverpool.

"Mamma Is Dead."

Mr. John W. Van Brocklin, of Twin Bridges, near Virginia City, Nev., was helping to build a church at Sheridan, and was away from home with his wagon and team from Monday morning till Saturday night. He had been several weeks so occupied. He was, therefore, absent from his wife and two little children, the eldest 5 years old, all week, except Saturday nights and Sundays. Mrs. Van Brocklin and the children enjoyed good health, and the husband and father had no fear for the safety of the birds in the home-nest. There were near neighbors, too. On Saturday evening the two children used to toddle a good distance along the road by which their father came, to meet him and get a ride home in the wagon. On a late Saturday Mr. Van Brocklin was returning home as usual, and the two little fellows had gone quite a distance to meet him. He stopped to take them in the wagon, and as he lifted them up, he asked, "How is mamma?" Two little voices replied, "O, papa, mamma's dead." He thought he did not hear correctly and asked again, "Your mamma?" The little voices again chimed together, "Yes, papa, mamma's dead in the bed." Van Brocklin hurried his team home. He found his wife indeed in bed insensible, and fast sinking in death. She was there alone; no neighbors were near. He called loudly for help,—the neighbors were alarmed; a doctor was summoned, but before he arrived the poor woman had passed away. The doctor said her attack was of a paralytic nature. This is the children's story, gathered from them by odds and ends. On Thursday evening, Mrs. Van Brocklin called her children to her, and told them she was sick, and to run and call the nearest neighbor. Then she fell down on the bed. She never said anything more to them, and they at first supposed she was asleep. It was growing dark, and they were afraid to go for the neighbor. They slept in their clothes, and tried to waken their mother in the morning, but she would not rouse. They ate what they could find cooked in the house, and drove up the cows morning and evening to be milked; but there was nobody to milk them, and at the usual time they turned them out into the pasture again. The neighbors seeing the children at their usual daily tasks supposed, of course, that all was right with them at home, and it so happened that none of them called. The oldest child began to be a little frightened, and suggested to the other; "What if mamma should be dead. She must be dead, or she'd waken up," and so the little boys came to the conclusion that their mother had gone away from them, and wondered what papa would say when he heard of it. Their curiosity on this point was excited, and, with hearts full of news, they started out to meet their father coming home in his wagon. They had been forty-eight hours with the shadow of death in the house, and were not old enough to realize what it meant.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—BEEVES—Market this week has ruled steady, but inactive, closing almost disastrously. At the opening on Thursday there was a moderate attendance of local country and a few Eastern buyers, who took sparingly of the offerings. Holders of stock declared that cattle shipped from Chicago and Buffalo cost more than last week, and consequently demand a corresponding advance in prices. The buyers were unwilling to pay, and hence an inactive market, with dragging sales and little interest shown, was the result. This has been the main feature of the market throughout. On Friday, although there was an increased attendance, comprising many of the leading dealers from New York, Brighton, and the East, but little business was done, the market closing tame. On Saturday, also, dullness was a marked feature. Receipts for that day were 102 car-loads—more than double the receipts for the corresponding day last week. This fact, well known to most in the trade, caused buyers to demand concessions. Holders were anxious to dispose of their stock, but were unwilling to sell at such concessions; but finally, finding buyers were not over-anxious to purchase, yielded, and some degree of activity in the trade was shown. Sales were slow, and the market closed dull and tame at a full ½c per lb decline from the ruling prices of last week. The average quality of stock this week has been much superior to last, embracing a large number of good natives, and only a moderate number of Texans and Cherokees. At the close, many of the best herds were unsold, and will probably go through in first hands or be shipped to other markets on commission. The prices this week were: Premium, 87c; extra, $6.50@6.75; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second quality, $4.87@5.25; inferior, $4.00@4.75.

MILCH COWS—Receipts for the week, four car loads. The New York market has ruled tame this week, which causes a dullness here. Sales of 15 good milkers at at $46.00 per head, and 18 at $50.00 per head. Prices range from $40.00 to $60.00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts this week have been large, over 6,000 head in advance of last week. The demand for the supply of New York and Eastern markets have been limited and stock here is slow of sale. Trade has been confined mostly to local and country dealers. Good sheep are scarce and wanted at last week's prices. Lambs are plenty and slow of sale. We quote sheep at 4½@46c; lambs, 7½@9½c.

HORSES—Receipts equal to last week, but most have gone through in first hands. Sales of 3 workers, averaging $275.00; one pair drivers, $450.00; 1 driver, $350.00.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 19.—PASSED DOWN—Props Passaic, Toledo, Prussia, Fred Kelly and barge, Perew and barge, Scott, Equinox, R. Prindiville; barks Mashia, Jane, Belle; Schrs David Wells, Mary Hale, Taylor, Netta Winer, Express, Rust, S. H. Foster, Annie Mulvey, H. C. Potter, Prince Edward, Winnie Wing, Webb, Frank Perew, Annie Vought, Morning Star, E. Gillet, L. Simms, Homer.

PASSED UP—Props Comet, China, Buffalo and barge, Dubuque and barge, Fay and barge, Benton, Wenona; barks John Brieden, Montmorenci; schrs Francis Palms, Southampton, Atlanta, Senator Blood, Delos DeWolf, T. Baker, Mary Collins, C. G. Breed, M. Stalker, Hattie Wells, Oakes Phelps, Granada, Thomas Quayle.

WIND—Southwest.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—On Friday, July 18, 1873, at the residence, 651 Wabash-av., wife of Hon. R. F. Adams, of a daughter, weighing 10 pounds.

MARRIAGES.

CHERRY—HARRISON—At Christ Church Rectory, Chicago, on July 20, by the Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney, D. D., Mr. Alexander Cherry of Chicago, and Miss Maggie Maud Harrison, daughter of the late James Wolcott Harrison, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.

☞ Pittsburgh and Baltimore papers please copy.

DEATHS.

CLARK—On the 20th instant, at the residence of her uncle, 182 South Sangamon-st., Fannie, daughter of Esther Quine and the late John Clark, aged 1 years and 2 months.

Funeral services will be rendered at the residence this evening at 8 o'clock, and to-morrow the remains will be conveyed to Seneca, Ill., via the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Dark Bay Horse

At Auction, on Monday morning, July 21, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 87 Market-st. 15 hands high, sound, and kind, will work single or double; 7 years old, and can trot in 2:35. Parties wishing a good roadster should attend this sale, as he must be sold.
ELILON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

At Auction.

One Pair Matched Bay Horses.
One 6-Seat Barouche, Harness, &c.
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 21,
At our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

No. 359 Division-st.

Two-Story Frame Building,

AND THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A

FURNITURE DEALER,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, July 22, at 10 o'clock. The Building is 20 feet front by 78 feet deep, Store and Dwelling, with Barn in the rear, with lease or ground running 3½ years at $160 a year. Lease of ground can be renewed at expiration of present lease.

The Stock of Furniture

Consists of Bookcases, Marble-Top Tables, What-Nots, Chamber Sets, Dining and Kitchen Tables, Mirrors, Chairs, Bedsteads, Brackets, Oils, Varnish, &c., in fact everything usually kept in such stocks. Also, at same time, a good Horse, Wagon, and Harness. Sale will take place on the premises.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

AT THE

Double Marble-Front Dwelling,

751 & 753 Wabash-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Morning, July 23,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Consisting of very rich Parlor Furniture, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Elegant Body Brussels Carpets through the house, Mirrors, Curtains, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Napkins, Stoves, Crockery, Table Ware, Glassware, and everything pertaining to housekeeping. Sale absolute.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AT ENGLEWOOD.

House and Lot

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, July 24, at 2 O'Clock p. m.,

On the Premises.

House and lot fronting east on Webster av., between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth-sts., one and one-half blocks north of the Normal School. Lot 49½ feet front by 150 feet deep. House is two-story, new, and ready for occupancy, except plastering; has six large rooms, with bathroom, kitchen, and pantry; closets in every room; also, good, large barn. TERMS: Purchaser to assume a mortgage of $800, due April 1, 1874, with 10 per cent interest, balance cash at time of sale. Sale peremptory, as the owner is going to Europe. We will sell, at the same time, the entire household furniture and effects. Rock Island train starts from Van Buren-st. Depot at 12:20, for the accommodation of those attending the sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale

OF ALL KINDS OF

Fine and Medium Furniture

commences on Monday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 570 South Canal-st. A. PLAHTE, Proprietor.

P. S.—The furniture is all brand new, and of the very best quality. The reason for selling out is, going out of that line of business. Come one, and come all. Good inducements will be offered. Goods sold below cost.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SPECIAL SALE.

Phaetons, Buggies,
Business & Democrat Wagons,
Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, July 22, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5 FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

WITH SINGLE AND DOUBLE DOORS,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, July 22, at 10 o'clock,

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

15 and 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale

OF

264 Residence Lots

IN

HYDE PARK,

Fronting on Colfax, Vincennes, Farwell, Charles, McChesney, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.,

On WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873,

At 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.,

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.

At 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

These lots are finely situated, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south of the Great South Park and accessible by TWENTY DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city each day, and only two blocks each way from depots.

Fine houses already built and occupied. The streets are finely graded, ground high and dry in every respect. First-class property.

Terms, $50 cash, $50 90 days without interest, balance 1 and 2 years, interest at 8 per cent. Title unquestionable. Plats now ready. For other particulars see JACOB WEIL & CO., corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., or
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF DRY GOODS

On Thursday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

RESIDENCE LOTS

On Wabash-av.

9	161	25	N	25	10	161
8		25	100	25	11	
7		25	WABASH AVE.	25	12	
6		25		25	13	
5		25		25	14	
4		25		25	15	
3		25		25	16	
2		25		25	17	
1	161	31		31	18	161

59th S ST.

ON FRIDAY, JULY 25, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

AT 15 AND 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

The title to the property is perfect. Sale peremptory, by order of the Trustees. For particulars of terms see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MICHIGAN-AV.

PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

ON FRIDAY, JULY 25,

AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

AT 15 & 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

We shall sell, without reserve, the north 40 feet of Lot 25, in Spring's Subdivision of Section 22, Town 39, R. 14.

This property is situated on the east side of Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.

Title perfect, free of incumbrance. Terms, 1-6 cash on day of sale, 1-6 in 30 days, 1-3 in one year, 1-3 in two years, with interest at 8 per cent.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES.

On TUESDAY, July 22, at 9½ a. m., of

Dry Goods, Hats and Caps,
Trimmed Hats, Notions, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, July 23, at 9½ a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

SLIPPERS.

On THURSDAY, July 24, at 9½ a. m.,

FINE ASSORTMENT

Open and Top Buggies

AND

DEMOCRAT WAGONS,

To close a Partnership.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT AUCTION.

30 Crates of W. G. Crockery.
120 Casks of Flint Glassware.

Also the entire contents of Household Furniture of a first-class Dwelling, on

Thursday, July 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.